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The Sunday Oregonian.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

[illegible] Before the River and Harbor Committee for Appropriations

[illegible] and the Senate—A Capital Clerkship is Manhood's Grave—The Second Battle of Bull Run

[Special Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1886.

"Paint me as I am," said Cromwell, to an artist who was toning down some of the more unpleasant lines in the protector's face. If the student of political events earnestly desire to obtain a true mental picture of the leading men of the nation, they must needs read papers independent in politics or read the newspapers of both political parties and draw a medium line. The press is a power in America, as elsewhere in the world. Napoleon wrote that "four hostile newspapers are more formidable than a thousand bayonets." There is no question that the press, taken as a whole, is a purifier. As in private life, a man needs some one to watch over his actions, so in public life or in affairs of state, there must be a watchful and criticising power. So long as man is content to remain on a low level, the world pelts him not with stones; when he attains a position of prominence, Gatling guns are brought to bear upon him. Take the world from Adam until to-day and there is not an exception to this rule. It is the price of power. Had Garland remained in the senate the opposition that is now made against him would not have been a tithe of what it is. That he is guilty of the charges preferred against him, in reference to the Pan Electric company cannot be denied by candid minds. That he received a large number of shares, for which no money was to be rendered save his influence, is beyond question. He is not, however, guilty of all the accusations brought against him by the newspapers. To all appearances there is an organized bureau in the east, the members belonging to both political parties, yet generally of no great prominence therein, that is telegraphing to newspapers that will accept them sensational tales manufactured by the dozen. Were the great journals of the country active participants in this scheme the result would doubtless be a boomerang. There would be a recoil. I am not writing to condone any act which the attorney-general has committed; he has enough to answer for without going into the domain of the unknown. The house of representatives has ordered an investigation of the entire Pan Electric scheme. It looked at first as though that investigation would fall through. It may yet be, but the difficulty experienced by Speaker Carlisle in making up the investigation committee renders it unlikely. The men he would like to appoint to this position will not accept. Garland says that before the proper committee he can clear away all charges. What he means by clearing away charges no one but himself seems to know, but the president hopes he can do it, the democracy hopes he can do it, the country as a country hopes that he can do it in the interest of pure government. At least one of his political supporters has stated on the floor of the house that he had as much right to receive and to hold stock in the manner that he did receive and does hold it, as Senator Miller, of New York, has to occupy a seat in the senate while owner of the largest pulp manufactory in the country; as Hewitt, of New York, to occupy a seat in the house while so largely interested in manufacturing industries. The argument is weak. Garland certainly will not accept such a milk and water apology to the country. Pending this investigation, other troubles are menacing him. The two New York members of the cabinet, Whitney and Manning, are credited with saying that this cabinet is but a Garland of thorns in the cabinet. The former ridicules his opinion in the [illegible] case, and the latter calls him an old fogy. Garland returns Whitney's charge about the Dolphin opinion, saying that the latter stole it, gave it to the public for political purposes and bankrupted Roach. All factions are [illegible], but doubtless the outcome will be as when Grant said to Postmaster-General Jewell, "Have you any person to name as your successor?"

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Oregon was granted more time in presenting her claims before the house river and harbor committee yesterday than has been granted to any other congressional district in the Union. Mr. Hermann first addressed the committee. He took a map of the United States and gave an outline of the territory drained by the Columbia and the fertile valleys bordering its tributaries, the physical divisions of Oregon, then began on each harbor in Southern Oregon, describing it minutely. He took each harbor in turn and when he would come to one where lumber is the principal commodity he would lay before the committee a sample of the wood of that region. When speaking of a coal-producing region he would place on the table specimens of coal. When speaking of the Columbia river he would place cans of salmon before them. Statistics for the water and point of the different rivers where improvements are needed were produced. He graphically showed how the cost of carrying the farmers' wheat had been lessened by improvements heretofore made, and how many points had returned to the government in other channels, dollar for dollar, the appropriations they had received. A statement that surprised the committee was that the Pacific Northwest yielded more wheat to the acre than any equal area in the Union. Mr. Hermann made an excellent impression on the committee, and was personally complimented by several of its members after the committee adjourned. Murphy of Iowa said to the senators that Oregon's member had presented her claims more concisely, clearly and strongly than any member that had addressed them. Willis of Kentucky, chairman of the committee, said: "I think Oregon will not suffer with such a representative." Mr Dolph had been delayed as to the hour and therefore did not hear Mr Hermann's presentation. He told the committee that he therefore was at a loss to say anything that would be new. "Mr Hermann has said all that can be said, as clearly as can be said, and as grandly as it can be said," spoke Mr. Markham of California, with a smile. "Then," replied Mr Dolph, "that being the case the best thing I can do is simply to say that I concur." The senator stated, however, that there were one or two points of which he possibly had a more intimate knowledge than the former speaker and then proceeded to speak for several minutes on the improvement of the Columbia river and Yaquina bay, chiefly about the former. Senator Mitchell spoke in brief, covering much the same points mentioned by Senator Dolph. I am enabled to give semi-official authority as to the result. The committee have it in mind at this time to make reductions, that is, reductions in the entire bill of 25 per cent. Should Oregon suffer no greater reduction than this she will yet receive the largest appropriation ever given her. Nearly three-quarters of a million dollars will probably be her portion, the largest amount heretofore appropriated being, if I mistake not, a little more than a half-million.

THE BLAIR EDUCATIONAL BILL

has the strength in the senate that it had before. It will, of course, pass that body, but not with that enthusiasm that it passed then. Whether it will pass the house is a matter of conjecture. Representatives who have talked with their colleagues about it tell me their opinion is that it will not pass the house. There is a disposition manifested in certain circles to quietly let the bill die in committee or on the calendar. Already there is a doubt if the bill will be reached in regular order and it has not enough outspoken friends to call it up out of its regular order. Other members think that if the bill becomes a law appropriations for rivers and harbors and internal improvements generally will be proportionately lessened, therefore they will not support it.

THE SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The first gun that was fired at Fort Sumter startled the country no more than did the president's special message that he sent to the senate on Monday startle that body. Senators were not expecting it. Nothing of its kind had ever before been sent to congress by a chief executive. The stillness in the chamber while the message was being read could almost be felt. Democratic and republican senators unconsciously vied with one another in giving it close attention. Of course the president has the right to send a long explanation of the reasons why he refuses the senate's demand for papers, but there are many prominent members of his party who hold that it indicates neither propriety nor policy to do so. The case is a simple one. The president suspends A from an office and appoints B. A holds his office under what is known as the tenure of office law. According to Cleveland's repeated declarations unless there are grave charges against an incumbent or he is an offensive partisan he will keep his position until his term expires. A has not been an offensive partisan, yet he is removed. The inference is that charges have been preferred against him. He knows that he is innocent and seeks to learn the nature of the charges in order that he may refute them. As it is the government has branded upon his brow "Dishonesty." His political friends in the senate assist him to remove the brand. "For what reason did you suspend him?" inquires the senate. "For private reasons," replies the executive. "Very well, that is your prerogative, yet you have placed a stigma on the man removed. But, further, are there any papers on file in the departments relating to his suspension?" "There are." "Will you permit the senate to see them?" "No. Well—that is—yes, you may see a part of them." "Are not all papers filed in the departments public documents?" "They are not. I placed some of them there simply for convenience. I suppose that if I desired to take them into my custody, I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain." "Ah, but will you permit this body to read you the law. Section 5403 of the revised statutes says: 'Every person who willfully destroys or attempts to destroy, or, with intent to steal or destroy, takes and carries away any record, paper, or proceeding of a court of justice, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of such court, or any paper, or document, or record filed or deposited in any public office or with any judicial or public officer shall, without reference to the value of the record, paper, document, or proceeding so taken, pay a fine of not more than $2000, or suffer imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years, or both.' Will you now surrender the papers?" "No, public interests will not be subserved by a compliance with your request." To-day this question is precisely at this stage. Both parties are determined. Both hold that their view is the correct one. The question may not be settled for weeks, may not be settled during this administration.

SHIFTLESS YOUNG MAN.

I sometimes get downright vexed, as schoolgirls say, at a certain class of Washington people. For the most part this class is made up of employes in the different departments. The average government clerk is an indolent being; he is positively lazy. Of course he will tell you that he is simply living a life of luxurious ease. But truth is truth. Laziness by any other name is still laziness. If he is a single man, and he usually is, he rises between 7:30 and 8 o'clock in the morning, manages to get inside of a suit of clothes, eat a breakfast and be at his desk by 9. He scribbles away until 12:30, then takes a half hour for lunch, and when the clock strikes 4 puts on his coat and saunters out to—well, it might be as well to draw a line here, for what he accomplishes the remaining sixteen hours is a blank. But it must not be supposed that he has injured his health by overwork during these seven and one-half hours of office labor. Ah, no. He has looked over the morning papers, taken two or three strolls in the corridor, had a flirtation or two with lady clerks, picked to pieces his acquaintances while conversing with his colleague in labor, ten to one had a word quarrel with a fellow-clerk, or was a witness to one, talked over each man's chances of promotion or dismissal, and berated the government for not giving him a higher salary and more holidays. Poor thing! See what the government really does for him. If he is indisposed he is allowed, on the certificate of a physician, two months' sick leave; he is given one month's vacation each year, all legal holidays, all Sundays of course and a full or half holiday on the death of every important big government official, the entire vacation of a year sometimes amounting to around four months, while he draws every dollar of his yearly salary. He receives on an average from $900 to $1100 per annum. He is paid semi-monthly. Does he lay up money? He is always in debt. There are in Washington six large pawn shops and scores of other places that do a semi-brokerage business, and it is considered half fashionable for a man to have his watch stored away in a massive safe for months at a time. How does he spend his money? He doesn't know. He dresses well—as well as the president of a bank; wears a stovepipe hat and twirls a gold headed cane. He believes in resolutions and he lives up to them. Two mottoes he keeps ever before his eyes. They are labeled "A soft thing" and "A good time." He will do any amount of questionable work to secure a "soft thing"; he will spend the money of himself and friends to have a "good time." He is exceedingly handsome—in his own estimation. Tell him that he is not and you have secured his enmity forever, but he will not turn upon you and assault you. He is harmless as a snail.

A TRUE PICTURE.

He is not a very wicked man; just a little wicked. He smokes a great deal; drinks a little wine; sometimes drinks a little more than a little wine; would be a lobbyist for gain if he could; mingles much in a certain class of society; is a constant attendant on operas and theaters; likes to stand on the avenue corners staring at ladies as they pass, and watching them lift their dresses as they cross the streets; embraces every opportunity to attend stylish receptions that he may feast his eyes on the arms and bosoms of Madam Fashion; tells each woman that she is an angel even though she be a Xantippe, a Venus even though she be a female Caliban; lives in cheap lodgings that he may wear a swallow tailed coat; buys cologne and hair dye instead of books; cheats his brain that he may have a "soft thing"; batters his soul that he may have a "good time."

The garment here fashioned may seem to be an odd one, but it fits hundreds of young men in this capital city as snugly as fits a jersey to a woman's waist. Married men cannot, of course, wear this garment entire, neither can the large army of lady clerks. The greatest trouble with the former is indolence, with the latter bickerings and jealousies. There are indeed many as honest, industrious and moral men and women among government clerks as among any people of the land. Ask them, however, if what I have penned is not true and they will answer with the poet: "'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." Many young men come here with honest intentions to employ their spare moments in study with the hope of eventually making themselves a name. A few carry out their intentions; the majority become engulfed in the maelstrom of indolence and uninstructive gaiety and are soon buried on the rocks that ruined the lives of their fellows. Speaking in general a government clerkship is manhood's grave. Physically disabled men are excusable for applying for such positions, but how it grates on one's soul to see men in the heyday of life, men with strong arms and mighty brains hanging around the doors of congress and the departments begging for petty offices. Invariably they will tell you that they want a position for a year or two just to get a start, but experience has proved that once in they seldom leave unless dismissed.

In theory what excellent opportunities these clerks have for self advancement; good salaries, short hours for labor, ample time for study and a city affording unusual advantages for research and information. They either forget or care not for history, for the example of Elihu Burritt who learned ten languages while plying his trade as a blacksmith, of Bloomfield who wrote the "Farmer's Boy" while mending shoes, of Franklin who composed two books while working as a journeyman printer, of Hugh Miller who taught himself geology while working as a mason, of Ferguson who taught himself astronomy while tending sheep, of D'Aguesseau the great French chancellor, who, noticing that his wife was always ten or twelve minutes late in appearing at the dinner table, composed a learned book of three volumes, a book of such merit that it went through several editions. Two-thirds of every day wasted would not have given to the world a Parrhasius who painted a curtain so perfectly that his rival mistook it for real drapery, a Zeuxis who painted grapes so well that birds pecked at them, a Myron who carved a cow so true to nature that bullocks mistook it for a living animal. A government clerkship has many enticing features, but in practice it is one of the most rotten ladders that leads to preferment. Better in the long run for a man to stay at his plow, at his forge, at his shop, at his office.

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Ever since the 1st of last August there has been a painting in this city which is termed a cyclorama of the battle of Manassas, or the second battle of Bull Run. Within the past few weeks a deal has been said in local newspapers and Grand Army posts about the painting. It was somehow rumored that the figures in it were so arranged as to make the Confederates at every stage of the battle appear as the heroes. One or two of the Grand Army posts went so far as to prepare a petition to congress protesting against its being exhibited in the nation's capital, but on being assured by those who had seen it that the painting was unobjectionable, the petition was not presented. A private view was given Monday night to senators, representatives, prominent government officials and Grand Army men. Gen. Burdette, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was one of the speakers, and he pronounced the painting an excellent one. Several generals of the Union army spoke to the same effect. The painting is on the same principle as that of the battle of Gettysburg and the siege of Paris, in Chicago. It is enclosed in a large circular brick building, constructed for this express purpose, light being admitted from above and passing over a canopy that is situated above the heads of the spectators. To reach the stand where a view is to be had the visitor passes along a narrow vaulted aisle, then ascends a circular flight of steps. The platform is in the center of the building, the painting extending around and at some distance from it in an unbroken circle. There are 20,000 square yards of canvas in the painting; 7000 pounds of paint have been used; an average of ten painters a day have been at work upon it for seven months; thousands of figures are shown upon the canvass, each painter had a specialty, one man painting trees, another men, another horses, another sky, etc. The man who painted the sky was brought from Paris for this special purpose. The artist in charge was a Frenchman. At night 100 incandescent electric lamps furnished light. The canvas extends from the dome of the building to the ground. The central platform is forty-five feet distant from the painting, the ground between being covered with saddles, guns, cannons and wax bodies. At one point a real rail fence has been built up to the edge of the painting, then follows the fence on canvas. Without being told the spectator will not know where nature and art unite. At another point lies the figure of a man, the head and shoulders being wax and the rest of the body on canvas. Looking eastward are seen the hills beyond Centerville; westward, the Bull Run mountains. The distance between the two points is twenty-five miles. When looking at the painting the scenes appear to stretch out as though the spectator is looking over a valley or undulating country. The most prominent generals of that battle with their divisions are in the foreground.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Judge Wm. B. Dolph, of Schuyler county, N. Y., has been visiting his brother, Senator Dolph, this week.

John Carr, of Portland, reached here the first of the week, and will remain a week or ten days longer. He has never before been as far east as Washington, and comes to see for himself how the nation's great capital looks. He keeps his eyes open, absorbs everything he sees, has a decidedly original way of relating his experiences, and will take back to Oregon a rich fund of anecdotes with which to entertain his friends. He goes from here to New York, thence by easy journeys home.

Rev. L. A. Banks, of Seattle, left Washington the 3d inst., but whether he returned immediately home, I am unable to learn. He stopped at Welcker's hotel while here.

Maj. W. A. Jones, of Portland, left for New York yesterday. He will be in that city several days, then turn his steps homeward, stopping at two or three points en route to Oregon.

"What can I tell your friends about you?" said I to Beriah Brown, of Seattle, yesterday. "Oh, nothing, I guess. The good people of Washington territory just wanted me to come here and ask the president if he is going to do anything for the democracy of the territory. If he isn't, it's all right; we just want to know, that's all. If he doesn't do something for us we don't want to take the trouble of organizing for another campaign." Mr. Brown reached Washington the 1st inst. and will remain until about the 15th.

H. V. Thompson left for New York on the 8th ult.

Philip Ritz will leave for his home in Washington territory some time next week. He feels hopeful about the passage of his Alaska seal bill during this session. The bill has been referred to the commissioner of agriculture who will return it to congress with a favorable recommendation. Mr Ritz made a short visit to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the capital of Maryland, the last of the week, returning this evening.

J. J. Browne, of Spokane Falls, had intended to leave for New York this evening for a week's stay, but was deterred by a report on his return of an [illegible] bill that a sub-committee on [illegible] was about to submit to the senate. Mr. Browne says that the amendments are very objectionable, and he will make an effort to have the committee strike them out.

F. C. [illegible]KINS.

VARIOUS PARAGRAPHS.

The mean temperature yesterday was 65 degrees. There has been a heap of pretty mean temperature the last four days.—Lowell Courier.

There is a story of a bride reading the hotel menu who asked her husband: "What's pâté de foie gras?" "It must be French for celery," said he.—New York Mail and Express.

Disestablishment (from the feminine standpoint)—Maud—I do hope they won't do away with the church. Madge—Why, dear? Maud—Why, because, wherever shall we go on Sundays?—Judy.

Miss Oldcash to her partner who has just trod on her toe for the ninth time: "Often, Mr. Sniffles you are not dancing a waltz step." Mr. Sniffles: "What, then?" Miss Oldcash: "A reel, sir."—Chicago Rambler.

Father—"You and Kate Carter have come to an understanding, have you, Fred?" Fred—"Yes, sir." Father—"Sealed it with a kiss—eh, my boy?" Fred—"No, sir; with wax. She wrote her refusal."—Tid Bits.

I asked a brilliant young lawyer who has lately made Atlanta his home how the people had impressed him. He said: "I think they are people that will drive hard bargains with you, and then spend all the profits in making you comfortable."—Atlanta Constitution.

A journalist went into a barber shop the other day to get his hair cut, and fell asleep during the operation. The barber, who saw him nodding, when he had finished said to him: "You are tired. I understand it. It's the same way with me when evening comes. Ah, this headwork is something terrible."—S. F. Bulletin.

According to a letter from London, at a recent social event there Count [illegible] who was one of the guests, was asked how he found America as a country to travel in. "Excellent," he replied. "I can scarcely conceive how it could be improved in any way. The better classes there are really so civil and attentive that one could almost do without a valet."—Town Topics.

At a Montana Hotel

Bill Nye.

"Speaking of waiters," says Bill Nye, "reminds me of Glendive, Montana. We had to telegraph ahead in order to get a place to sleep, and when we registered the landlord shoved out an old double-entry journal for us to record our names and postoffice addresses in. The office was the bar, and before we had our rooms assigned to us we had to wait forty-five minutes for the landlord to collect pay for thirteen drinks and lick a personal friend. Finally, when he got around to me, he told me, I could sleep in the night bar tender's bed, as he would be up all night and might possibly get killed and never need it again anyhow. It would cost me $4 cash in advance to sleep one night in the bar tender's bed, he said, and the house was so blamed full that he and his wife had to wait till things had kind of quieted down and then they would have to put a mattress on the fifteen ball pool table and sleep there."

LONDON LETTER.

England Surely Drifting into the Region of Anarchy.

Political and Social Morality at a Very Low Standard—Some New Developments in the Irish Question.

[Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.]

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1886.

We are having what, without exaggeration, may be called a lively time. The interest of current events is so long drawn out and far reaching, so varied and many sided, that cablegrams cannot discount it. The English newspapers just now ought to be the most engrossing chronicles the world has ever seen. They are setting forth history that is as full of strange facts as it is of startling possibilities. Every kind of political, social and religious problem seems to be pressing forward for solution. It is not one great question but twenty that calls for settlement, and the most pressing of all is how we are to feed the people. At present we are keeping the wolf from their doors by the exercise of charity and the extension of public works. In the midst of these efforts the sufferers have risen in sheer despair and smashed things. The free traders are anxious to prove that it is not the workmen proper who wrecked west London but a mere body of scheming social democrats. The leaders of the socialistic party are not unwilling to be credited with the power of creating revolution, but the truth is there is a widespread poverty and discontent throughout the land, and the working classes are growing desperate. They see the trade of the country decreasing, work growing scarcer, wages falling lower and lower, and they are just at that pitch when agitators and revolutionists find a struggling people an easy prey. Messrs. Hyndman, Burns, Williams and Champion caught the unemployed of London in this condition last week, and backed by some thousands of the lower classes of the populace, they easily created a riot. It is true that the socialist leaders used seditious language and waved red flags, but it is convenient for the government to credit them with all the trouble. Mr. Gladstone's friends are most anxious that the workingman shall be kept free from the heresy of the fair trade agitation, and the workingmen's unions in London saw that without a prompt protest against the rioting the fund being raised for the relief of the unemployed would suffer. But it is folly to attempt to ignore the real attitude and position of the working classes. There were no socialistic leaders at Leicester, but the workers have turned out in that city and sacked a host of factories. At Birmingham, the seat of radicalism and free trade, they assembled in their thousands to demand food or work, and it took tremendous bodies of police on horseback and on foot to prevent them from sacking the stores as the London rioters had sacked the West End streets of the metropolis. The incidents of Nottingham and Yarmouth are in the same direction. At present the riots may be called bread riots. If the sufferers understood the fair trade question as well as they will do later, their demonstrations will be directed toward a revision of a fiscal system which is sapping the industrial resources of the country and pauperizing the wage-earning classes. Meanwhile Messrs. Hyndman & Co. are being arraigned on a charge of uttering seditious and inflammatory language and inciting the people to riot. That the charge can be proved nobody doubts, but a similar charge could as easily be maintained against Mr. Parnell and against Mr. Justin McCarthy and his co-editors of *United Ireland*, and Messrs. Hyndman & Co., in their defense, intend to call more than one member of Mr. Gladstone's government with a view to show that their language is no more seditious than that of her majesty's ministers. This, however, does not affect the legal question involved. Two blacks do not make a white, and, moreover, while Hyndman and the rest have only succeeded in putting themselves in the wrong, the gentlemen whom they propose to call have succeeded in pushing their way to power and authority. It is undoubtedly a great encouragement to sedition, agitation and outrage when men of the Hyndman stamp contemplate the success of Parnell; but they forget how long and arduously Parnell has worked, and also how far from the metropolis the operations of the revolutionary leagues of Ireland have been conducted. If the rioting of last week had to be repeated to-morrow the mob would find itself met with an armed soldiery that would contest every inch of ground with them, while the government that failed to protect the city would find itself speedily superseded. No student of English history can doubt that whatever difficulty the national love of free speech may create, the innate common sense of the people is strong enough to estimate properly and to suppress whatever serious trouble it may have to encounter. This will be seen ere long, for as sure as the sun occasionally shines in the British heavens the country is drifting into the region of anarchy and revolution.

THE LOWERED STANDARD OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MORALITY.

Perhaps the most serious phase of the present situation is the degenerated standard of political morality among public men and the faithlessness of some of the great newspapers. It is not possible to imagine anything more mendacious than the comments to which two leading journals have committed themselves in the case of Crawford vs. Dilke, one out of pure partisanship, the other out of friendship, both agreeing that Sir Charles Dilke has left the court "without a stain." When the first hideous report was circulated that Sir Charles had seduced the wife of his friend, taking advantage of the intimacy permitted to him as the brother of her sister's husband, Sir Charles publicly denied the imputation and asked the public to suspend its judgment until he had an opportunity to prove his innocence in open court. In due course the case is brought. It is a suit for divorce by Mr. Crawford against his wife, on the ground of her adultery with Sir Charles Dilke. The wife, goaded by apparent remorse and by anonymous letters which had been sent to her husband, makes a clean breast of her sins. Her story is circumstantial, is fortified with dates and the names of servants in Sir Charles's employ—servants who could speak to some of the corroborative circumstances. The witnesses [illegible] to be called into court, and for the defense Sir Charles Dilke's counsel contend that while Mrs. Crawford's [illegible] evidence against his wife, it [illegible] evidence against Sir Charles [illegible] not desiring as they say to [illegible] Sir Charles to be cross-examined on the [illegible] incidents of his life declined to put him in the box to contradict Mrs. Crawford's statement [illegible] relating [illegible] evidence although it was open to them [illegible] suppose to call that other mistress, Fanny, [illegible] one special occasion was [illegible] Mrs. Crawford the [illegible] of herself and Sir Charles. A more shocking story of depravity was perhaps never told in a court of law, and yet this immaculate public man, who asked [illegible] to withhold [illegible] judgment until he can establish his innocence, offers no reply, sets up no defense, [illegible] a legal technicality can be called a defense, and the judge decides that while Mrs. Crawford is guilty of adultery Sir Charles Dilke is in the eyes of the law innocent. A decree nisi of divorce is [illegible] pronounced against Mrs. Crawford, but Crawford has to pay Dilke's costs. And this is what certain partisans of the Dilke faction call "leaving the court without a stain [illegible] with an unblemished reputation." Public opinion does not call it that, and neither does the liberal constituency of Chelsea, as will be seen if Mr. Gladstone gives Sir Charles an appointment which necessitates his re-election. It is said in political circles that Mr. Gladstone is not willing now to bestow upon Sir Charles the post which he has been holding over until he had purged his reputation of the smudge which it was hoped he would wipe out in court. Sir Charles Dilke's absence from the ministry deprives the liberal party of a valuable administrator and Mr. Gladstone of a most useful colleague. One cannot but regret the overshadowing of so brilliant a career as that of the member for Chelsea. Even if Mr. Gladstone were willing to accept the "stainless" verdict of the *Daily News*, it is questionable if the queen would indorse his call to office. At the same time I do not offer this as the final conclusion of the business. We live in curious times.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

The political question of the time is, of course, the Irish question. Will there ever be a time when it is not? English publicists are dwelling somewhat cynically on the O'Shea and Lynch episode, and on the demands of a party of Parnellites for the boycotting of the lord mayor of Dublin, hitherto their champion and friend. Lord Mayor Sullivan has been known as a fervent and uncompromising nationalist, he taboos the toast of the queen, he will have nothing to do with the British flag, he is the poet of the National league, but he resisted the mandate of Parnell in the matter of the Galway election, and now he is "a traitor," and, what is worse, "father in law to the traitor, Tim Healy," and his entire family is denounced as the "Sullivan brood of [illegible]." This and the Galway incident generally is regarded by the anti home rulers as the beginning of the break up of the Parnell party. But I venture to think they are mistaken. The Galway incident proves the reality and strength of Mr. Parnell's power. He should have submitted Mr. O'Shea's candidature to his colleagues. He did not; yet he elected him, and the party is intact, the lord mayor of Dublin only being selected for a little mild boycotting for daring to question Mr. Parnell's entire supremacy. No, their English opponents will reckon without their hosts if they count upon a Parnellite split as long as there is a prospect of their obtaining a parliament of their own. How long will they hold together, supposing they get what they ask for, is another matter. I have previously pointed out in these columns that there is just as much danger of an insurrection in Ireland if the Irish obtain home rule as there is if they do not. This view is curiously illustrated by a fiery Protestant speech which has just been made by Lord Randolph Churchill, and for which the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests he might be prosecuted for inciting the Orangemen of Ireland to rebellion. Lord Randolph pronounced emphatically against home rule, and promised the loyal Irish the support of "English hearts and hands" in resisting the disintegration of the empire. The Orangemen swear they will not sanction the creation of a new Irish parliament nor the revival of that which is associated with the name of Grattan. The Parnellites and the National league swear they have taken their coats off for nothing short of an Irish parliament, and that there will be bloodshed if they don't get it. The police and the military authorities believe there will be bloodshed anyhow; how much blood will flow depends upon what arrangements the police make to control it. If they conclude to leave Dublin several hours at the mercy of a revolutionary crowd it is hardly possible to overestimate the destruction of human life and property that must ensue. Mr. Gladstone's political career is full of surprises. At the very moment that we were expecting to see published a draft of his bill for the final pacification of Ireland, he writes a letter to a prominent Irish loyalist, inviting his and anybody and everybody else's opinions as to what is really the best course of legislation for Ireland. Whether this is to obtain time or to fortify his own views nobody knows, but a flood of correspondence is now pouring in upon him, and he evidently means to turn some of the epistolary deluge into the press. The first letter which he receives is from Lord de Vesci, to whom he first wrote, and it is published in the newspapers. Lord de Vesci is of opinion that the land is the foremost question for settlement; that being dealt with and satisfactorily concluded, Lord de Vesci believes the situation of social order would follow and home rule no longer claimed. This opinion is worth quoting at this moment to emphasize a change which has come over the views of Mr. Michael Davitt, who founded the land league, and is none the less a power because he has hitherto held independent opinions in respect of the wants of the Irish people. He has hitherto always contended that the first question of all for treatment and adjustment is the land question. To quote the latest news from Ireland, Mr. Davitt has for years "adhered to his old idea that until the farmer was entirely released from landlordism his work was not completed, and he declared in his English speeches that he would willingly postpone repeal if Mr. Gladstone brought in a final and liberal measure for planting the Irish people on the soil. An important change in the views of the great agrarian agitator, however, was announced in Dublin on Monday. He said, after referring to his former ideas, 'I am largely influenced now with the belief that Mr. Parnell is perfectly right in insisting on the settlement of the home rule question first.' This conversion of Mr. Davitt to Mr. Parnell's tactics is of evil omen for the amicable settlement of the question." It is considered of "evil omen" by the loyalists because they contend that with home rule an Irish parliament would settle the land question in its own way and that way would be one of general confiscation. On the other hand the Parnellites contend that they would do strict justice and maintain the integrity of the empire. In considering the latest cables the reader will do well to keep in view these new developments of the situation. Among the last correspondence from Irishmen it seems that there are National leaguers who, with an Irish parliament, do not want to sit in an English parliament, but there are others who claim that they must have seats in the English as well as the Irish legislature. Mr. Sexton is one of the last mentioned. The *Freeman* is not surprised that he and some of his able colleagues shrink from relinquishing London and its delights for the sake of ruling the roost in "dear, dirty Dublin." Their present position has a great deal of gratification about it. They are orators with voting power in the noblest legislature of the world, and are able to make and unmake the ministers who rule the greatest empire on earth. They are in contact with the literature, the civilization, the society of a vast metropolis. In Ireland they will at the very best rule a small people, a poor island, and be subject, no doubt, to fierce rivalries among a race with whom political turbulence is a second nature. Therefore we are not surprised that Mr. Sexton should like to eat his Irish cake and keep his English one also. There were Israelites who drew back from the march to the Promised Land and [illegible] the flesh pots of Egypt. Mr. Sexton would like to combine both—to find his Canaan in [illegible] green, but to come back occasionally to taste the greatness and the glitter of Pharaoh and his court.

LONDON SOCIETY.

By the way, the mention of Sir Randolph Churchill reminds me that his popular wife was down on a charity concert programme as a performer. She was, however, not able to be present, whereupon it was discovered that she was to have played the accompaniment to a song to be sung by Mrs. Ronalds, the once famous American beauty. The audience was considerably sold when, in consequence of Lady Churchill's non appearance, Mrs. Ronalds also disappointed them. A new and special edition of "Society in London" has been issued, with additions, and yet one does not find the name of Mrs. Ronalds there. She is nevertheless in the very heart of the best of it, and her career is, I am told, a most romantic one. She was once a lovely woman and is very handsome still. She possesses an exquisite soprano voice, and sings with great taste; she is always a delightful acquisition at the private amateur concerts with which the best society varies its drawing room entertainments. "Society in London" you will remember as having created a transient sensation last season. Its authorship was ascribed to various journalists and litterateurs. The secret has been well kept. The new edition gives evidence of a good deal of revision. The notes on Sir Charles Dilke are curious and suggestive. "He may be compared to an ardent admirer of the fair sex who has had a disappointment of heart, to which he is unable to rise superior. His passion blighted, his hope nipped in the bud, have bequeathed him a legacy of resentment and disgust." The author ascribes this to his supposed failure in foreign affairs. Throughout his entire political sketch of Sir Charles all his similes are of an amorous character. The "Anonymous" is a power. There are many things the author of this book would not have printed if he had had to sign them, nor would society.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Mr Hyndman, the socialist leader, is a man of education and character. At one time he was a member of the Garrick club. He writes well and speaks well, and his prosecution has not prevented him during the week from lecturing on the subject of socialism and the inequalities of the rich and poor. He has an article in *Justice* on the prosecution, admirably written and well thought out. Whatever may be said about Mr Hyndman's opinions, he is evidently a capable man and very much in earnest.

It is said that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has withdrawn his friendship from Sir Charles Dilke. He was in court with Sir Charles, and requested him to get up and deny Mrs. Crawford's statement. On his refusal to do so "Our Joe" put out his hand and said "Good-bye, I have done with you." This is the story of the club, and Chamberlain has gone up in general estimation. Sir Charles has spent several days in going round to his friends and acquaintances and assuring them of his innocence. He must have an odd notion of friendship and acquaintanceship if he thinks that anybody believes him.

"Mr Irving has had a narrow escape of his life. The other night in the first act of "Faust" Mr Alexander was late in mounting the aerial car of Mephistopheles, and instead of catching hold of a handrail provided for the purpose of support, he clutched at Irving and dragged him down. Happily, an adjacent trap was closed or Irving would have been precipitated into the Lyceum cellars. As it was he was flung upon the stage, his head coming in contact with a table which ought in the ordinary course of events to have broken his head. As it was his head proved to be harder than the table, which was broken up by the unusual collision. At the same time Mr. Irving was badly wounded, his body being cut and his forehead above the right eye being cut open. The scene of the exit in the first act is dark, and Irving fell at the wing, so that the accident was not noticed. Irving bled considerably, but was patched up and went on with the play. The next morning, thanks to his fine physique, he was but little the worse except in appearance. He "made up" his face at night over his plasters, and only his intimate friends knew he had been hurt. On the following day he lunched at Baron Ferdinand Rothschild's to meet the Prince of Wales. "I wore a shade over my eye," he said to a friend, "a la Robert Macaire." The prince was very much interested and sympathetic. His royal highness, like everybody else who knows Irving, has grown to like him very much. "If the trap had been open," said Loveday, his stage manager, "he must have been killed." Alexander was not hurt.

The Lyceum continues to be crowded to the ceiling. Miss Terry is at Bournemouth, suffering from severe hoarseness. She is otherwise physically well. It is reported that William Allingham, the poet, claims to be part author of the new Princess' piece, "Lord Harry," by Barrett and Jones. "Hoodman Blind," I am told, has proved a genuine money success. "Engaged," by Gilbert, has been revived at the Haymarket, but it is too clever a dramatic joke for even a very clever company to sustain, and the result of the revival is akin to the failure which attends all attempts to make a bottle of champagne palatable a day after it has been opened. "Engaged," nevertheless, is full of bright and sparkling dialogue. On its original first night the piece met with shouts of laughter and rounds of applause. Its revival at the Haymarket this week was hissed—but some of the hissers would have demonstrated against anything by Gilbert, because of his letter to the *Times*, in which he called them cowards for hissing Miss Rigl in "Nadjesda."

THE FASHIONS.

The craze for some weeks has been fancy dress balls, and it particularly finds its development in a very pleasant direction—that of children's parties. The utmost rivalry goes on among the little ones and their mammas in the matter of correct dressing. Costumers are put to their wits' ends to satisfy the fastidious in the matter of period, colors and design. One of the prettiest sights imaginable was the children's fancy dress ball, given by the lord mayor and his lady a few nights since. Among the most noticeable costumes was a pretty little girl in the character of "Mercury" with a caduceus in her hand. Her black velvet Phrygian cap had a steel ornament in front and white wings at the back, which were repeated on the heels and also sprang from a plaited lace ruff on the shoulders. The dress was short and white with a side drapery of jetted net. The characters were numerous and varied. There were Basque peasants, Greek maidens, Folly, fisher girls, Mother Hubbards, Carmens, Gipsy queens, beetles, "The Beautiful Snow," New Years, white ice maidens and red Mephistophilesses, queen bees, courtiers of the days of Charles, and Princes in the tower; and among the entertainments between the dancing was a banjo recital. The banjo, once relegated to the streets and to the wandering minstrels, is now a fashionable instrument, played upon by society ladies, and even twanged at court. At a juvenile fancy dress ball at Guernsey last week, a gnome in orange tights and a little Austrian staff officer carried off the palm, and at the fancy dress ball (not a children's party) at the Ryde school of art, a frost queen and a magpie were very successful, the most talked-of and bizarre costume being that of a lady who represented "a general election," her dress being decorated with the leading party cries of the moment. Mr Gilbert, the dramatist, who is regarded by some persons as somewhat misanthropical, is known for his love of children. A lady friend (indorsed by the *Queen*, a great authority) sends me some notes on the dresses worn at the Grosvenor gallery private view, which will, no doubt, interest my lady readers. "The general impression left in the mind by the dress of the ladies was that faded tints, waistless gowns, Botticelli sleeves, battered headgears and dishevelled locks are no longer held as tenets of a creed by disaffected followers of fashion. The daughter of the illustrious poet and decorator, Mr Morris, whose picturesque if somewhat *outré* costumes have been hitherto suggestive of mediæval dress, appeared last week in ordinary fashionable attire. The Misses Huxley wore flat caps (that might have been copied from a design by Holbein) and long cloaks; the student like quality of this apparel was obscured by the under-graduate cap worn by Mrs Fenwick Muller. This reversed egg cup-shaped coiffure, adorned with a flowing tassel, attracted much attention. Miss Tadema wore a costume of blue plush with a quaint cap. A dress of mignonette green plush, the bodice made full and cut open, with a glimpse, worn with a sash of faded blue, amber beads round the neck, and long buff suede gloves, was happy in its effect of color. Brown in shades of seal, 'tabac' and chestnut, was much affected by our elegantes. High hats, pointed bonnets richly decked with feathers were the favorite head gears. There was less shimmer of beaded golden trimmings, an impression of rich sombreness, an absence of 'loudness,' pleasingly marked the attire of the majority of Grosvenor gallery lady visitors." Mrs. Alma Tadema has been ill in Rome, having had a severe attack of that local fever to which poor Daisy Miller succumbed in the story. Mr and Mrs. Tadema will probably paint their academy pictures in the Italian capital. "The Millions Exhibition" at the Grosvenor and the Winter exhibition at the Royal academy are the fashionable art lounges of the moment. Look out for your own James Whistler. He is going to lecture to you and paint you. One of his next year's exhibitions will be a series of American studies in pastiles and black and white. You will like his lectures and we shall like his pastiles.

JOSEPH HATTON.

The Dalles Way

Walla Walla Union.

The Dalles *Times-Mountaineer* says: "We feel gratified that, during the absence of our sheriff and city marshal last week, when rumors were rife of the Oregon City plan being attempted in The Dalles, Judge Liebe, the city council and our deputy sheriffs took the necessary precautions to insure peace and quiet and protect the Chinese residents from being unlawfully expelled."

Upon his return to Portland agitator Cronin, according to the *News*, "gave a brief account of his trip to Eastern Oregon; told how he was received there, and how a band of armed men was organized to impede the movements of his forming an organization."

In face of such testimony as this of what value are the assertions of the *Statesman* that the report of the visit of an "agitator" to Walla Walla was a scare gotten up for the purpose of giving certain persons a long sought-for opportunity of expressing their opinions for some political purpose?

He has Already Started.

Atlanta Constitution.

The Indian of the future is to be an American citizen, and it is high time he was started and grounded in his new career.

CHEAP LODGING HOUSES.

How the Poor of a Great City Find Shelter at Night

Sleeping Accommodations at not Less than 7 and not More than 25 Cents per Night—The Bowery Lodging House.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Sleep, that "blessed thing, beloved from pole to pole," is conceded to be even a greater boon in the crowded and feverish city than elsewhere, on account of the extra high pressure there upon the nervous machinery of men. When, late at night, some poor wretch dogs your footsteps to beg for "a few cents to pay for a night's lodging," you suspect that he wants the money to purchase alcohol's fitful dream rather than tired nature's sweet restorer. Yet, as likely as not, he is telling the truth. He can satisfy his hunger by striking the brownstone fronts for pie, and assuage his thirst from the dregs of beer kegs, drained into a tomato can at the saloon door, but the only free lodgings—the police-station and the lumber yard—are repellant even to the poorest tramp. He will not seek them except as a last resort; and the comparatively insignificant sum of 7 cents will secure him a sleeping place, where he will be safe from rheumatism, without compromising his dignity by accepting police protection.

What and where are these accommodations at less than ordinary "popular prices?"

They are scattered chiefly along the lower Bowery, East Broadway, Chatham street, the river fronts, the vicinity of the great produce market stands, and even so far up town as the shabby neighborhood lying to the east of the Grand Central depot. They are graded as to price and quality, and between the 7-cent lodger and the occupant of a single-bedded room at 25 cents there yawns a social gulf as wide as that separating a tenement house dweller from a guest in the most exclusive of the Murray hill hotels.

THE "PENNY ROPE"

Occupies an important and picturesque place in most accounts of the lodgings of the lowly. It is a strip of canvas suspended between two long ropes and accommodating an indefinite number of sleepers, who, upon one of the ropes being loosened, find themselves standing bolt upright on the floor, and inevitably awake in case they have overslept. This sort of thing really did exist in Dickens's London; but a considerable search has failed to discover any trace of it in New York, save in the imagination of "space writers." However, there are a dozen other contrivances equally *recherche*. The three-storied bedstead for example. This is a formidable looking structure, built of rough timber, and having three platforms or bunks, one above another, instead of the single one of an ordinary four-poster. The top one is much nearer to the ceiling than to the floor. With two occupants in each bunk, their clothing and personal effects stowed underneath, or hung upon the posts and other available projections, this contrivance would paralyze a burglar. A night's rest upon it is valued at 7 cents.

Pell street, Cherry street and half a score of other ways and alleys which have inherited the traits of the Five Points of a quarter of a century ago afford night havens to hundreds of those city waifs and strays whose condition is just one remove from destitute vagrancy. Some prefer the idle squalor of this existence, others drink themselves into it, and a few are temporarily driven to it by force of circumstances. They congregate, those queer characters, often to the number of thirty or forty, in some dingy rookery, which is an unintentional burlesque upon a hotel. There is a large room, on the second or third floor, which serves as office, reading room, bar room and parlor combined.

Show lithographs hide the stained and battered walls. Sometimes a facetious placard informed the ragged and shoeless guests that the proprietor is "Not Responsible for Valuables Unless Deposited in the Safe." And I have actually seen in one of the houses a dog-eared ledger serving as a register, wherein transient patrons of the place had inscribed such preposterous aliases as "Bill Astor," "J. Gould," "H. W. Beecher," etc. Prices: 5 cents for bare boards, 7 cents for those three-decked bedsteads, 9 cents for a cot and 20 cents for a separate room.

AN OLD CHESTNUT.

A dilapidated but jovial Englishman who had invested his last 25 cents in a bed and a breakfast at one of these establishments after a "lark" was asked how he liked it.

"Hi didn't find hanythink to growl at," he replied, "unless it was this morning, when that 'ere bloomink lan'keeper sent a nigger to my room afore hi was awake, to pull me hout of bed. Hi told 'im to get hout, and as ow Hi wasn't ready to get hup yet. 'Arf an hour later 'e came agin and commenced pulling the sheets hoff the bed. Hi lost me temper at that, ye know, and shied a boot at 'is head, and harsked 'im wot the deuce 'e meant. And 'e says, 'I can't help it, boss, I'se bound ter get dat tablecloth for de breakfast table.' Hi thought that was a pure good 'un—so dence! Hamerican, ye know."

On the river fronts there are the sailors boarding houses, which deserve a chapter to themselves. Jack, ashore, seeing everything through a groggy fog, is fleeced not only of all his ready money, but likewise of the greater part of his prospective pay for the next voyage and yet fondly believes that he has been among philanthropists, and enjoyed a royal good time. The "flaghouses," which also flourish here, rally each one its separate clientile of a particular nationality, the colors of which are displayed over the street door.

Down the Bowery, after night-fall, the homeless wayfarer sees conspicuously displayed, in front of some dark alley or narrow stairway mounting apparently to the height of the Brooklyn bridge towers, an illuminated and painted tin model of a brownstone house. It is a cheap lodging house sign, and to the weary wayfarer, perchance, suggests palatial accommodations beyond. He pays his dime, threads gloomy labyrinths treading ever upward, and finally, depositing his tired bones on a shaky cot between sheets once white, now of a kind of neutral tint, dreams contented, aye, luxurious, dreams.

The First One-Cent Paper.

New York Commercial Gazette.

It is not generally known that Horace Greeley edited the first one-cent daily newspaper ever published in this or any country. It was not sold for one cent until near the close of its brief career, though its owner, Dr Horace D Shepard, was very desirous that it should be put at that price from the start. Shepard got his idea from the rapidity with which he had noticed that anything and everything that cost only one cent was sold in Chatham street fifty odd years ago. He had very little money, but he was so confident of success, if the thing were once begun, that he went to the *Spirit of the Times* office, where Greeley was then a young compositor and asked him to be its editor. The clever type-setter declared that two cents was the lowest rate that could sustain a daily, and he supported his statements with so many solid reasons that the *Morning Post* appeared January 1, 1833, at the figure named. That bantling had a deal of ill luck, but still sold several hundred copies daily. On the third day of the third week it received its quietus, having been put off for several days at one cent. The demand was so much larger that the owner believed that, if it had been sold at that price from the beginning it would have prospered. Francis V. Story, who was Greeley's partner, read the doctor a very severe lecture on the madness of his scheme. Indeed, everybody made the "I told you so" comment except Greeley, who tried to comfort Shepard, telling him not to mind what Story said. Nine months after the *Sun* was issued for one cent, and, as everybody knows, made a fortune. The doctor is said to have planted the seed which produced that financial fruit. He had explained his plan to a printer, who repeated it to the proprietors of the new undertaking with a practical result.

'Tis vain to seek a powder that defies detection, but use Pozzoni's to improve the complexion. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

BLAINE'S BOOK.

Personal Characteristics of Prominent Men.

The Plumed Knight Portrays the Excellence and Defects of Contemporaneous Statesmen—Dangers and Triumphs of the Government.

The second and concluding volume of Mr Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress" has been published. It embraces the period between Mr Johnson's installation as president and Gen Garfield's election to the presidency. The earlier chapters are occupied mainly with the reconstruction problem, the contest between the president and congress, and the impeachment trial. Gen. Grant's eight years of administration are discussed in a generous and catholic spirit, and the closing chapters deal with current questions of political discussion. But the chief matter of interest expected in the work has been with many the views of the author upon the public men of all parties who, with him, helped to make the history of the twenty years from 1860 to 1880. For this reason THE OREGONIAN lays before its readers the distinguished author's ideas of the prominent men of the country who acted in the halls of congress in the administration of the government during these momentous seasons.

FOUR GREAT CANDIDATES

MEN WHO RAN FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT—GRANT IN PRIVATE LIFE

Mr. Tilden has been the subject of vehement and contradictory judgments. His friends have well nigh canonized him as representing the highest type of public virtue; his foes have painted him as an adept in craft and intrigue. His partisans have held him up as the evangel of a new and purer dispensation; his opponents declare that his ability is marred by selfishness and characterized by cunning. His followers have exalted him as the ablest and most high minded statesman of the times; his critics have described him as a most artful, astute and unscrupulous politician. The truth doubtless lies between the two extremes. Adroit, ingenious and wary, skillful to plan and strong to execute, cautious in judgment and vigorous in action, taciturn and mysterious as a rule and yet singularly open and frank on occasions, resting on the old traditions yet leading in new pathways, surprising in the force of his blows and yet leaving a sense of reserved power, Mr Tilden unquestionably ranks among the greatest masters of political management that our day has seen.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER

Gen Butler had long been regarded as a powerful antagonist at the bar and he fully maintained his reputation in the parliamentary conflicts in which he became at once involved. He exhibited an extraordinary capacity for agitation, possessing in a high degree, what John Randolph described as the "talent for turbulence." His mind was never at rest. While not appearing to seek controversies, he possessed a singular power of throwing the house into turmoil and disputation. The stormier the scene the greater his apparent enjoyment and the more striking the display of his peculiar ability. His readiness of repartee, his great resources of information, his familiarity with all the expedients and subtleties of logical and illogical discussion, contributed to make him not only prominent, but formidable in the house for years. He was distinguished by habits of industry, had the patience and the power required for thorough investigation, and seemed to possess a keen insight into the personal defects, the motives and weaknesses of his rivals. He was audacious in assault, apparently reckless in his modes of defense and in all respects a debater of strong and notable characteristics. Usually merciless in his treatment of an aggressive adversary, he not infrequently displayed generous and even magnanimous traits. He had the faculty of attaching to himself, almost as a personal following, those members of the house who never came in conflict with him, while he regarded his intellectual peers of both political parties as natural foes whom he was destined at some time to meet in combat, and for whose overthrow he seemed to be in constant preparation.

SENATOR LOGAN

John A. Logan took his seat as the successor of Gov Oglesby. He had been absent from the senate two years, and returned with the renewed endorsement of the great state which he had faithfully served in war and in peace. He had been in congress before the rebellion. He was first a candidate for the house of representatives in the year of the famous contest between Lincoln and Douglas, and was a partial supporter and personal friend of the latter. He changed his political relations when he found himself summoned to the field in defense of the Union. Gen Logan's services at that time were peculiarly important. He lived in that section of Illinois whose inhabitants were mainly people of Southern blood, and whose natural sympathies might have led them into mischievous ways but for his stimulating example and efforts. The Missouri border was near them on the one side, the Kentucky border on another, and if the Southern Illinoisans had been betrayed, in any degree, into a disloyal course the military operations of the government in that section would have been greatly embarrassed. Gen Logan did not escape without misrepresentation at that critical time, but the impartial judgment of his countrymen has long since vindicated his course as one of exceptional courage and devoted patriotism. His military career was brilliant and successful and his subsequent course in congress enlarged his reputation. Indeed no man in the country has combined a military and legislative career with the degree of success in both which Gen Logan has attained.

GEN. GRANT IN CIVIL LIFE

Gen Grant had never been in any way connected with the civil administration of nation or state. The charge of being a mere military chieftain had been in vain preferred against some of his most illustrious predecessors, but with the possible exception of Gen Taylor, no president ever came to his office with so little previous experience in civil affairs. Washington's fame prior to his accession to the presidency rested mainly on his victorious leadership of the revolutionary army, but he had, as a young man served in the provincial assembly of Virginia, had been a member of the continental congress, and had after the close of his military career presided over the convention that framed the constitution. Jackson was chosen president on account of his campaign in the southwest ending in his brilliant triumph at New Orleans, but his experience in civil life had already been long and varied. He entered congress as a representative from Tennessee when Washington was president, took his seat in the senate of the United States the day John Adams was inaugurated and afterward served as a judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. All these civil duties had been performed before he entered military [illegible] heroes of the world had been equally [illegible] William III, Frederick the Great, the First Napoleon left behind them records of civil administration which for executive force and personal energy established a fame as great as they had acquired on the field of battle. The inexperience of Gen Grant [illegible] his election, and left no ground for apprehension as to the successful conduct of his administration.

PRESENT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

TWO VIEWS OF CLEVELAND'S CABINET [illegible]

After Fort [illegible] at Mr Seward's command [illegible] opened its doors to men who publicly expressed disloyal sentiments in the North, Mr Bayard [illegible] the rebellion the burden of his [illegible]. The great struggle went on, myriads of patriots stepped into the ranks of the Union army [illegible] fired with love of country [illegible] platform and from every loyal [illegible] words of faith and hope for the cause and for its brave defenders. But Mr. Bayard's silence was unbroken even by the thunders of Gettysburg, almost within sound of his home, or by the closing and complete triumph of the National arms. He had spoken words of sympathy and encouragement to the enemies of the Union. He never uttered a word of cheer for friends.

In financial circles Mr. Bayard has been said a fair and conservative exponent of sound views, a jealous guardian of the public credit. As matter of fact, he joined in a political crusade to enforce the payment of the national debt in depreciated paper money, and almost the first vote he ever gave in the senate was against the bill declaring the national debt to be payable in coin. He voted to except specifically the $1,500,000,000 of 5-20 bonds from coin payment, argued earnestly in favor of taxing the bonds of the government, refused to support the bill for the resumption of specie payments, and united with others in a national movement to repeal the act after it had been for a considerable period in operation. On the Southern question, in all its phases, Mr Bayard has been proclaimed by his supporters as calm, considerate and just. In truth he has gone as far as the most rancorous rebel leader of the South, touching the reconstruction laws and the suffrage of the negro.

L. Q. C. LAMAR

There is a type of mind in the East that delights in refined fallacies, in the reconciling of apparent contradictions, in the tracing of distinctions and resemblances where less subtle intellects fail to perceive their possibility. There is a certain orientalism in the mind of Mr Lamar, strangely admixed with typical Americanism. He is full of reflection, full of imagination, seemingly careless, yet closely observant, apparently dreamy, yet altogether practical. It is the possession of these contradictory qualities which accounts for Mr Lamar's political course. His reason, his faith, his hope, all led him to believe in the necessity of preserving the union of the states, but he persuaded himself that fidelity to a constituency which had honored him, personal ties with friends from whom he could not part, the maintenance of an institution which he was pledged to defend, called upon him to stand with the secession leaders in the revolt of 1861. He was thus ensnared in the toils of his own reasoning. His very strength became his weakness. He could not escape from his self imposed thraldom, and he ended by following a cause whose success could bring no peace, instead of maintaining a cause whose righteousness was the assurance of victory.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL

He is a strong partisan, with many elements of leadership. He is fair-minded toward his political opponents, generous to his friends, makes no compromise with enemies, never neglects his public duties and never forgets the interests of the democratic party.

SENATOR BECK

Mr Beck had all the sympathy with the rebellion which was necessary to secure popular support in Kentucky, without which, indeed, a democrat in that state has had no chance for promotion since the war closed. He has grown steadily in congress from the day of his entrance. He is honest-minded, straightforward, extreme in his views on many public questions, and though a decided partisan of southern interests he always had the tact and the good fortune to maintain kindly relations with his political opponents—a desirable end to which his generous gift of Scotch humor has essentially aided him. It is among the singular revolutions of political opinion and political power in this country that the state and the very city made memorable by Mr Clay's impassioned devotion to the national Union and his prolonged advocacy of protection should be represented in congress by a disciple of the extreme state rights school and by a radical defender of free trade.

TWO INDEPENDENTS

HOW HORACE GREELEY WEAKENED HIMSELF—CARL SCHURZ'S FAULTS

Mr Greeley had weakened himself by showing a singular thirst for public office. It is strange that one who had a commanding station and who wielded an unequalled influence should have been ambitious for the smaller honors of public life. But Mr Greeley had craved even minor offices, from which he could have derived no distinction, and, in his own phrase, had dissolved the firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley because, as he conceived, his claims to official promotion were not fairly recognized. This known aspiration added to the [illegible] which discredited his unnatural alliance with the democracy. [illegible] Before the expiration of the month which witnessed his crushing defeat he had gone to his rest. The controversies which had so recently divided the country were hushed in the presence of death and all the people, remembering only his noble impulses, his great work for humanity, his broad impress upon the age, united in honoring and mourning one of the most remarkable men in American history.

CARL SCHURZ

For these party associations to whose faith entered under the just restraint of intelligent patriotism, the wisest legislation is due, Mr Schurz has neither appreciation nor approbation. He aspires to the title of "Independent," and has described his own position as that of a man sitting on a fence, with clean boots, watching carefully which way he may leap to keep out of the mud. A critic might, without carping, suggest that it is the duty of an earnest man to disregard the bespattering which fidelity to principle often incurs, and that a beaten path to safe place for one's self is not an inspiring or worthy object of statesmanship. Nor is Mr Schurz's independence of party more pronounced or more complete than his independence of true American feeling. He has taken no pride in appearing under the simple but lofty title of a citizen of the United States. He stands rather as a representative German-American. He has made his native nationality a political resource, and has thereby fallen short of the full honor due to his adopted nationality. The large body of American citizens of German birth are intensely attached to their new home, and seek the most complete identification of themselves and their descendants with the development and destiny of the great republic. This is wise, and is in accordance with the best traditions and best aspirations of the Teutonic race. But to Mr Schurz the republic is not great. "This country," said he, in his Centennial lecture, "is materially great, but morally small."

THREE GREAT DEMOCRATS

ALLEN THURMAN'S POWER—SEYMOUR'S SEDUCTIVE APPEAL—SUNSET COX'S INDUSTRY

The democratic supporters of the Wilmot proviso had therefore a choice of two paths—they must abandon their anti-slavery attitude or they must leave the party. Mr Thurman adhered to his party. With this exception his political course has been one of unswerving consistency and fidelity to all the extreme demands and severe creeds imposed upon the democracy in the South. His Virginia birth, his rearing within the lines of the old Virginia military reservation in Southern Ohio, his early associations with kindred and with friends, all contributed to his education as a democrat. He naturally grew to strong influence with his associates, and when he came to the senate was entitled to be considered the foremost man of his party in the nation. His rank in the senate was established from the day he took his seat, and he steadily lowered during the period of his service. [illegible] in his method of [illegible] in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His mind was not preoccupied and engrossed with political contests or with affairs of state. He had natural and cultivated tastes outside of those fields. He was [illegible] in Washington [illegible] these tastes illustrated the genial side of his nature, and were a fitting complement to the stronger and sterner elements of the man. His retirement from the senate was a serious loss to his party [illegible]. He left behind him pleasant memories and carried with him the respect of all with whom he had been associated during his twelve years of honorable service.

HORATIO SEYMOUR

No man was more seductive in appeal or more impressive in debate or stately eloquence. With his art of persuasion he combined rare skill in evading difficult questions while preserving an appearance of candor. His speeches were as elusive and illusive as they were smooth and graceful.

S. S. COX

It was not possible for Mr Cox to keep out of the political field. His talent for the stump, his ready wit, and above all his good nature and good sense, commended him to the New York democrats, and he appeared in the Forty first congress from one of the city districts. He has been a model of industry. In all the pressure of a congressional life, to the duties of which he has given assiduous attention, he has devoted much time to literature, and has published several original and entertaining books.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

[illegible] PATRONAGE MORE POWERFUL THAN FEDERAL AND STATE

The settled judgment of discreet men in both political parties is adverse to the custom of changing non political officers on merely political grounds. They believe that it impairs the efficiency of the public service, lowers the standard of political contests, and brings reproach upon the government and the people. So decided is this opinion among the great majority of republicans and a very considerable number of democrats, that the former method of appointment will always meet with protest and cannot be permanently re-established. The inauguration of a new system is hindered somewhat by an honest difference of opinion touching the best methods of selecting subordinate officers. Competitive examination is the method most warmly advocated, and upon its face appears the fairest, yet every observing man knows that it does not always secure the results most to be desired.

THOSE WHO PASS THE BEST EXAMINATIONS GENERALLY THE POOREST CLERKS

Nothing is vouched for more frequently by chiefs of government bureaus than that certain clerks who upon competitive examination would stand at the head do in point of efficiency and usefulness stand at the foot. Another point of difference is in regard to the power of instant removal, many of the most prominent reformers of the civil service holding that power to be essential, and believing that it will not be abused so long as the removing power cannot arbitrarily appoint the successor. The matured opinion of others is that a tenure of office definitely fixed for a term of years, during which the incumbent cannot be disturbed except upon substantial written charges, will secure a better class of officials. They hold that a subordinate officer is stripped of his manhood by the consciousness that he may at any moment be removed at the whim or caprice of some one superior in station. It too often brings sycophants into the government department, and excludes men of pride and character. On the question of a life tenure there is a similar division of opinion, which logically follows the two positions just stated. A life tenure cannot be adopted, as a rule, unless pensions for a civil list shall follow.

POWER OF MUNICIPAL PATRONAGE

There is also a belief with many who are most anxious to improve the civil service, that the political influence of government patronage, as applied to the whole country, has been constantly misunderstood, and there are exaggerated. In certain places where the customs and postal services are large, the appointing power can no doubt wield great influence. New York city is the strongest illustration of this and in less degree a similar influence is recognized at all the large cities of the country, especially the cities of the seaboard. But even at those points the political influence of the federal patronage is far less than that of the municipal patronage. During the many years that the patronage, both of national and state governments, had been in the hands of the republicans in New York the municipal patronage steadily wielded by the democrats, has been far more potential in controlling elections. And throughout the United States to-day the patronage controlled by municipal governments largely outweighs in the aggregate that of the general and state governments at all points where they come in conflict.

CONGRESSMEN MUST BE RELIEVED FROM [illegible]

No reform in the civil service will be valuable that does not relieve members of congress from the care and the embarrassment of appointments, and no boon so great could be conferred upon senators and representatives as to relieve them from the worry, the annoyance and the responsibility which time and habit have fixed upon them in connection with the dispensing of patronage, all of which belongs under the constitution to the executive and to the other band, the evil of which President Harrison spoke—the employment of the patronage by the executive to influence legislation—is far the greatest [illegible] which the civil service has ever been perverted. To separate the two great departments of the government, to keep each within its own sphere, will be an immeasurable advantage and will enhance the character and dignity of both. A non political service will be secured when congress shall be left to its legitimate functions, when the president shall not interfere therewith by the use of patronage, and when the responsibility of appointments shall rest solely with the department to which the organic law of the republic assigns it.

JOHNSON AND STEVENS

[illegible] LOVE OF SELF [illegible] THE IMPEACHMENT [illegible]

It is not to be forgotten, however, that Mr Johnson's course was marked by the inherent qualities of his mind. He had two signal defects, either of which would impair his fitness for executive duty; united they rendered him incapable of efficient administration. He was conceited and he was obstinate. Conceit without obstinacy may be overcome by the advice of judicious counsellors, but with obstinacy it carries its possessor beyond the bounds of prudence, almost beyond the control of reason. Obstinacy united with good judgment is softened into the virtue of firmness. It has often been said that self made men, as they are termed, are necessarily conceited. Like all aphorisms, this must be taken with numberless exceptions, but it is singularly applicable to Johnson, who was in all respects a self made man. His great career was never absent from his thoughts and he was always looking at himself as he fancied he would appear in history. He came to regard himself as a hero upon a remarkable stage of action, and naturally made the reflection that if he could have had in his early years the advantages which so many possess without improving, he would have made strides in life which would have left him without rivals. It would be impossible to gain a full and correct appreciation of Mr. Johnson's character without taking into account these qualities, qualities which were both the remote and immediate cause of his extraordinary career as chief magistrate.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

The case in itself possesses intrinsic and enduring interest. It was not affected by factitious circumstances. It is notable especially because of the extreme tension to which it subjected the constitution, and the attestation it affords of the restraints which a free people instinctively impose upon themselves in times of public excitement. It will be studied as precedent, or as a warning, by the citizens of the great republic during the centuries through which, God grant, it may pass with increasing prosperity and renown. And it may well happen that in the crisis of a distant future the momentous trial of 1868, though [illegible] resulting in acquittal of the accused, will be recalled as demonstrating the ease and the security with which, if necessity should demand it, the citizens of a free country can lawfully deprive a corrupt or dangerous executive of the office he has dishonored and the power he has abused.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS

If Mr Stephens had maintained his original devotion to the national idea a noble course lay before him; but when he drifted from his moorings of loyalty to the Union he surrendered the position that could have given him fame. He was rewarded with the second office in the confederacy, which may be taken as the [illegible] it must be frankly confessed that [illegible] In [illegible] speeches [illegible] house [illegible] have been considered [illegible] had been dominated [illegible] by the superior will [illegible] of Robert Toombs, and he now appears merely as a relic of the past in an assembly in which his voice was once [illegible] potential.

TWENTY YEARS OF HISTORY

DANGER AND TRIUMPHS OF OUR GOVERNMENT—[illegible] THE TWO ASSASSINATIONS

The National government has in these twenty years proved its strength in war, its conservatism in peace. The self restraint which the citizens of the republic exhibited in the hour of need, the great burdens which they bore under the inspiration of public duty, the public order which they maintained by their instinctive obedience to the command of law, all attest the good government of self governing people. Full liberty to criticise the acts of persons in official station, free agitation of all political questions, frequent elections that give opportunity for prompt settlement of all issues tend to insure popular content and public safety. No government of modern times has encountered the dangers that beset the United States, or achieved the triumphs wherewith the nation is crowned. The assassination of two presidents, one inaugurated at the beginning, the other at the close of this period, which a cause of profound national grief, reflects no dishonor upon popular government. The murder of Lincoln was the maddening and aimless blow of an expiring rebellion. The murder of Garfield was the fatuous impulse of a lobau had conscience, if not a disordered brain. Neither crime had its origin in the political institutions or its growth in the social organization of the country. Both crimes received the execration of all parties and all sects [illegible] horror which they inspired, in the majestic supremacy of law, which they failed to disturb, may be read the strongest proof of the stability of the government which is founded upon the rights, fortified by the intelligence inwrought with the virtues of the people. For as it was said of old, wisdom and knowledge shall be stability, and the work of righteousness shall be peace.

SECRETARY STANTON

Mr Stanton, though originally a pro slavery democrat, had by the progress of the war been converted to the creed of the most radical wing of the republican party. The aggressive movement, the denunciatory declaration made by Mr Johnson against the "rebels" and "traitors of the South," immediately after his accession to the presidency, were heartily re-echoed by Mr Stanton, who looked forward with entire satisfaction to the vigorous policy so vigorously proclaimed. Mr Stanton's tendency in this direction had been strengthened by the intolerance and hatred of his old democratic friends, of whom Judge Black was a type—who lost no opportunity to denounce him as a renegade to his party, as one who had been induced by place to forswear his old creed of state rights. Such hostility should, however, be accounted a crown of honor to Mr Stanton. He certainly came to the public service with patriotic spirit, not with sordid motives, surrendering a most brilliant position at the bar, and with it the emoluments of which in the absence of accumulated wealth his family was in daily need. Mr Stanton's observation and wide experience through the years of the war had taught him to distrust the Southern leaders. Now that they had been subdued by force, yielding at the point of the bayonet when they could no longer resist, he did not believe that they should be regarded as returning prodigals to be embraced and wept over, for whom fatted calves should be killed, and who should be welcomed at once to the best in their father's house. He thought rather that works meet for repentance should be shown by these offenders against the law both of God and man, that they should be held to account in some form for the peril with which they had menaced the nation, and for the agony they had inflicted upon her loyal sons. Mr Stanton was, therefore, by every impulse of his heart and by every conviction of his mind, favorable to the policy which the president had indicated, if not indeed assured, to the people.

ALCOHOLISM.

Some Thoughts Provoked by a Recent Lecture

With her lecture in the social science course, Miss Kate N. Tupper conveyed to our people both information and intellectual delight. With its characteristic liberality, THE OREGONIAN published the lecture, not only greatly contributing to the pleasure of its patrons, and giving Miss Tupper's thoughts a wide sowing, but presenting her expressions so that any one desiring to reply should not be led into error through trusting to memory.

I feel assured that there is one criticism of this really excellent lecture to which the great bulk of Christian people here will give hearty assent, viz: It lacked a completeness in that it ascribes to merely human philosophy, and human agency, the victories of a higher and a better manhood and a womanhood for the race. In her closing the says: [illegible]

On every hand we have evidence of this new action, this new kind of action; but when we analyze it, when we summarize the highest and best thought and sentiment and the [illegible] illustration in deeds which lift mankind toward its God's an ideal, we discover that the effect of the [illegible] "Inasmuch." The chief thought embodied in that word has become the keynote of a great reform in all directions to-day, a spiritual revolution, that is fast clearing away the selfishness and sectarian and [illegible] caring not only [illegible] minded but [illegible] minded man toward that point of humaneness where a wider and more comprehensive equality exists and will be exhibited. Step by step, surely, but this broader and deeper sense of equality, the equality in which the circumstances [illegible] touches heart, whose hands reach toward the [illegible] reform club associations, brotherhoods, not the vast array of church agencies to lift a failing, falling brother to its merciful wing, is only possible when the heart of the divine Master throbs in a human than more human [illegible] hearts [illegible] human ambition, human aspirations, and human yearnings. It has been but a little span of time since men have come to anything like a realization and an actualization of this spirit, this simplicity of the gospel. Masterly expressed the [illegible] application of the spirit and humanness of the gospel. It is one of the most hopeful facts of human history that the love and the loyalty, and the benificence so deeply coloring the ethics of a great majority of our people, finds inspiration in the higher principle of action that the wider love and most practical endeavor of a man belong outside of himself. "Inasmuch" is not a mere definition of hint, but a broad requirement. To-day, other than mere personal considerations or considerations of the safety of the state enforce this requirement. We are face to face with an age and an experience when it means something to say that a man who does not give to the world more than the world gives to him has failed; that there must be this "inasmuch" temper and spirit reaching out towards the trials and struggles, the sorrows and sufferings, the defects and disappointments, the mental, moral and physical wretchedness of the unfortunate, with something akin to the infinite compassion and helpfulness of the Man of Nazareth. Just in proportion as we come into possession of this spirit, just in the degree to which we actualize it in the heart as a living presence, just in that proportion and degree shall we overcome and stamp out the evils which Miss Tupper so graphically depicts—evils that mortice themselves into the very framework of our social and political structure. As these go down, Christian conscience and morality and the higher duties of life will rise in the scale.

It has been the colossal error of the past that the people discovered the thought side only of these things. The work side has now been taken up. Then it was Christian impossibility and stagnation. Now it is an earnest, personal, pressing application of the truths of the newer gospel. Then there was theory; to-day faith is non- and there is a [illegible] the service in the interest of the upbuilding of the race.

In this newer gospel, this newer spirit, we have the force that is adequate for the reforms alluded to in the lecture, more than that we have the [illegible] to which these reforms must be indebted. It is a force both regenerative and recuperative. It is the only force that is perfect in its adaptation to human nature. It is the [illegible] that is [illegible] the practical [illegible] he is the [illegible] the church steeple. Unlike what are man [illegible] it has builded manhood marvelously of late [illegible] the individual of to-day may not be as far as we can see [illegible]

[illegible] to document is in the decline of [illegible] only to [illegible] his work [illegible] in the second [illegible] that is bound to question what is to be now the schedule in society? Are these [illegible] getting that furnishing and developing of mind and heart and character which give [illegible] moral and Christian trend and bias? I am told that this is an age of hurry, an age of costly [illegible] an age when people do not appear to be paying much attention, yet at the bottom you will find them practically suspicious of anything that touches on the hem of the and of our [illegible] of the perpetuity of our blessed institutions, strong in the belief that the permanence and prosperity of this country depends upon the preservation of the moral and Christian element among the people. It is a great mistake to suppose that only is useful knowledge of which an immediate and palpable use can be made in the acquisition of wealth, or in providing for the daily wants of the body. That, indeed, is useful, but it is not enough for all the exigencies of this life even and surely it is not enough for those of the life to come. That which is true in education bears fruit in the unselfish deeds of the Christian in self-denials of that character, in labor and thought and service of all kinds, in the uplifting and upbuilding of the race, in reforming character and supplying the imperfections of humanity. Our country depends upon this for recoil from natural and necessary error, for recovery from mistakes in public policy, for remedy in one less evils, for its safety and glory, that which lie in social, political and business honor and honesty.

Whatever the daily events may be, I do not imagine that they can stay the on rolling public sentiment that gravitates always towards that ideal condition of a great people whose actuating and controlling principle is Christian morality.

SEE BEE SEE.

PORTLAND, March 10, 1886.

Buy Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress [illegible]

NEW YORK LETTERS.

Mrs. James Brown Potter, the Woman who Shocked Washington.

Interesting Sketch of Collis P. Huntington the Great Railway Magnate—Political Corruption in the Great City

Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, March 4.

The third and last assembly ball was given last Thursday at Delmonico's. The cotillion was led by Mr Leon D'Oremieulx, whose partner was Miss Jeanne Borrowe. Mr. D'Oremieulx proved a very competent leader. He is a son of the late Prof. D'Oremieulx, who taught French so long at West Point. Mme. D'Oremieulx also carried on a fashionable young ladies' school in New York. A sister, Miss D'Oremieulx, married Dr Roosevelt. Mme. D'Oremieulx was a Miss Gibbs, for whose family Gibbs avenue in Newport is named. All are favorites in society.

Mrs James Brown Potter returned the last of the week from Washington, where she visited Secretary and Mrs Whitney. Her first appearance in public since her return was on Monday evening at the initial performance of "Lakme." She occupied with friends one of the boxes, and looked unusually well in a costume of dark green velvet, low necked and short sleeved. The neck was trimmed with wheat, and a large yellow satin bow was placed on one side. Mrs Potter has an exquisite neck. In her recent recitation of George Sims's poem of "Phryne's Husband," or "Ostler Joe," as she calls it, she seems to have created an uncalled-for sensation. Pray when did congressional society become so squeamish? Mrs Potter has recited the poem here in New York, in the most exclusive of drawing rooms, and no one took offense. The moral is good, and the story pathetic. Mrs. Potter, as is well known, is the daughter of Bishop Urquhart, of Louisiana, her husband a nephew of Bishop Potter. With such family influence, her own position unquestioned, she saw no harm in the poem. The action of these ladies who felt affronted at its recital reminds me of one who would not look at Powers's "Greek Slave" because it was a nude figure. In gazing at a fine piece of statuary one's mind is supposed to soar above earthly matters to the skill of the sculptor and the work of art. So I think one reading or listening to Sims's pathetic lines should forgive any indelicate allusions for the sake of the sentiment which the story contains and its poetical construction. I hope Mrs Potter will not be foolish enough to discard a poem she renders so well, while there are still so many here who would be pleased to hear it again and again.

The Washington papers seem to speak coldly of her performance in the "Russian Honeymoon." Be that as it may, private letters received by her friends here claim for one social success after another and in Baltimore her acting was received with great favor. The fact is, she put many a nose out of joint in Washington society, and "Phryne's Husband" served as an opportunity to get even. She may soon recall the fact that in all likelihood she and her entire family will be called to Washington to substantiate a claim which the Urquhart family have against the government. "I can't see what makes Mrs Potter such a favorite: there are many young ladies as pretty and far more beautiful," said an envious young beauty. Possibly this is true, but the secret of Mrs Potter's success is that she has great tact. I do not believe any one ever left her presence without a feeling that they themselves were the most important people on earth. Now try one is apt to regard favorably those [illegible] their own importance is derived.

Mrs Augus Belmont and Mrs Charles Berryman are greatly interested in the new institution for the aged and blind for which Mrs Thurber recently gave the first night's receipts of the opera "Lakme." In a conversation with Mrs Berryman she said that the present quarters on Fourteenth street had grown too small, and that the committee of ladies hoped the new home up town might be ready by May 1. Mrs Berryman is a well known lady of society and her charities are great. Her daughter, Miss Georgia Berryman, is also one of society's greatest favorites and no entertainment is considered complete without them both. Mrs Berryman, who is still young, has a refined face, which breaks into smiles as she converses. Her hair is a light brown, her dress very quiet, but elegant. She was a Miss Whitney, a niece of Stephen Whitney. The ladies hope that with their recent efforts interest may be awakened in this home for the blind, which is intended for those aged and destitute and that substantial subscriptions may result from their labors and Mrs Thurber's good example.

The announcement that Mr Clarence Collins married January 6 last Miss Rosalba Beecher, the singer, created quite a sensation. Mr Collins is tall, blonde and handsome. He was once the husband of Miss Clark, a daughter of Horace Clark whose mother was a sister of Wm H. Vanderbilt. It is said that the first Mrs. Collins, finding her life uncongenial, or possibly because she herself was fickle, paid Mr. Collins $100,000 to let her obtain a divorce. She afterward married an English army officer.

The marriage of Miss Gilbert to Mr. Townsend, which was a pretty affair that took place Monday afternoon, opens a train of thought. Miss Gilbert is a cousin of Mr Fred Gilbert, who a few years ago married pretty Constance Leigh, a member of Wallack's company. Now here is Howell Osborn married to Fay Templeton, and very soon Jay Gould's only son, George, is to lead to the altar Edith Kingdon, a member of Daly's company. If our young millionaires continue this sort of thing, what is to become of the society girl who has no opportunity to display her talents or sing bewitching songs. No wonder some have taken to the banjo.

C. F. HARN [illegible]

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

Clara Morris, who has been playing here for a week, is the most extraordinary phenomenon of our day. She defies all precedents, violates all rules, overturns all criticisms. People still flock to see her and pack the theatre to suffocation, but I defy any one of them to tell why. In fact, nobody has ever yet told us why Clara Morris wields a certain uncanny fascination. She is not good looking. She is not strong. She is not artistic. She is not heroic, or tragic, or versatile. She is gaunt and almost ghastly. Her voice is weak. Her face is drawn with the [illegible]. Her teeth are bad. Her chin is [illegible] constructed and stealthy.

But in spite of all this she is the one actress [illegible] who wields the strange, mysterious, magnetic influence that holds an audience in a spell, and from which no one can escape.

It is all the psychic influence that has not been analyzed. I cannot help thinking that this is the [illegible] whole mystery.

[illegible] play herself into a sort of [illegible] the character. She [illegible] the time being, and then she [illegible] themselves.

To those who know her her life is as great a mystery as her art. She has been an invalid for years. She lives on air. Nobody ever saw her eat a hearty meal. The late Dr. Beard, who gave his life to the study of morbid phenomena, once told me that she was the most magnificent example he had ever seen of the superiority of [illegible].

And I think she opens for us a strange chapter in the study of acting womankind. I have seen enough of these strange creatures not to know that some of them can do with their hysteria what intelligence can never do with its histrionism. And I should like to ask some psychologist if it may not be possible after all that the mimetic power is only a form of hysteria.

People go in droves to see Clara Morris and hum hug the nightmare recollection of her 'Miss Multon' with shuddering delight.

Now, the very antithesis of Clara Morris is [illegible], playing here now for one week at the [illegible]. One is beautiful, the other ghastlike. One sensuous, the other is sickly. One talks and acts continually in the atmosphere of a vault. The other is the quintessence of a coquetry that needs high health and animal spirits.

One has feelings that she doesn't understand. The other has eyes that she does. Men go every night to dudie's performances and sit under her glances very much as I have seen boys sit in the sun. Her eyes warm you.

The curious part of it all is that the general public would rather be frozen than warmed any [illegible].

Clara Morris is one of those strange human cryptograms that nobody can read, and if she would only tell her experience in a moment of candor, we should get a book to which the strangest marvels of science would look like fiction.

NYM CRINKLE

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON

A coupe drives hurriedly up to the Mills building, in Broad street, and a tall, powerfully built, [illegible] man [illegible] alights and steps briskly in the cold, sharp morning, into the commercial palace. He is one of the greatest railroad magnates in this country, though once a poor boy on a Connecticut farm. It is Collis P. Huntington. He avoids rather than seeks notoriety, but his fight with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other railroads has again brought him into prominent notice. He came to New York as a boy of 14. Now he is worth nearly a hundred million on paper, and at least a quarter of that in available money. He is president of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, and controls the numerous roads tributary to these, of which in the far West the California & Oregon is one of the most important. He also controls the Arizona & New Mexico, Galveston, Harrisburgh & St. Antonio, Scioto Valley, Kentucky Central, Louisville & Western, Houston & Texas Central, Morgan's Louisiana & Texas, Elizabetown, Lexington & Big Sandy, and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads, not to mention other important railway interests. He can ride on his own roads from San Francisco to Newport News, Va., or clear across the continent.

He rules his roads with an iron rod, but has a broad and statesmanlike cast of mind. He has reduced passenger rates on his Southern Pacific road 50 per cent., in order to encourage emigration in this direction, and thus build up a permanent local traffic for the road. He loses on his through business from the Atlantic seaboard, but the lower rates, he thinks, and not unreasonably, will benefit him in the end. Before this fight began the high rates tended to greatly restrict the development of large tracts of the West.

Mr Huntington is plain, practical, not seldom jocular, says original things, speaks slowly and cautiously, and has none of the purse pride often seen in men of far less wealth. He is full of human nature, but in his sixtieth year cares little for society. He reads men as he would an open book. He can assume a frankness, though he hath it not. He is one of the few men who have proved more than a match for Jay Gould. He has a full, oval face, a prominent nose and dark brown eyes. His eye is not so searching as that of the "Little Magician" just mentioned. His manner is less terse, more easy and careless as he nonchalantly twiddles his eyeglasses he wears in his office a black silk smoking cap, usually on the back of his head, giving him an open jolly look. It is only after you have left him that you realize that he is one of the uncrowned financial kings of this country.

ANOTHER MILLIONAIRE.

Austin Corbin, who has acquired new prominence in the financial world of late by identifying himself with the Drexel-Morgan Reading syndicate, is one of the most popular men in Wall street. Of about the medium height, with a ruddy complexion, pleasant gray eyes and a robust physique, at 58 he is as energetic, enterprising and ambitious as ever. He was born in Newport, N. H., studied law and was graduated at the Harvard law school. For a time he practiced law in his native town as a partner of ex-Gov. Metcalf of New Hampshire. In 1851 he went to Davenport, Iowa, and became a banker. He there really organized the first national bank in this country. He made the first application under the new law, but it was inadvertently faulty in the matter of some minor technicalities, and the document was returned from Washington that this might be remedied. In the meantime four other banks made application, and when he secured the admission of his bank to the new system it was as number five. He is worth about $2,000,000. He has always been a staunch democrat, but was a personal friend of Gen. Grant. He is president of the Long Island, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Elmira, Cortland & Northern and Manhattan Beach railroads. He came to New York in 1865 and has ever since been a banker here. In winter he lives in Brooklyn, but in summer he spends much of his time at his fine farm of 700 acres at Babylon, Long Island, where Russell Sage also has a country seat, whither, by the way, he retired at the solicitation of Mr Gen [illegible] and his friends when the financial tornado of 1884 had swept away millions of the [illegible] and call [illegible] of the and his nervous system was so shattered by the strain that he needed the retirement of his home near the sounding sea. Mr. Corbin is a member of the Union League, Manhattan and Saturday Night clubs of New York, of the Somerset club, of Boston, and the Conservative club of London. He is domestic, however, in his tastes. He is by nature a builder up, not an iconoclast. In endeavoring to pull the Reading out of the slough of despond he is engaged in a congenial task. He is considered one of the squarest men in the domain of finance. His integrity has never been questioned.

The continued exports of gold have been an unfavorable feature of the financial situation latterly, and Baron Woerishoffer is disposed to lay considerable stress upon this as a bear point on stocks, but conservative bankers disagree with him. The outside public is buying bonds rather than stocks, but with gradually increasing exports of wheat notwithstanding all the trickery of the exporters, and with the prospect of a better state of railroad affairs before long, the bull party is still numerous.

OSCAR WILLOUGHBY RIGGS

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

The interest taken in Collector Hedden, of the county democracy, by United States Senator Warner Miller has caused considerable newspaper comment. The explanation is simple. For three years the leaders of the county democracy have been making deals with the republicans. It was in pursuance of these deals that Gen Shaler was made president of the health board, that William R. Grace was elected mayor and that republican Judge Sedgwick was renominated by the county democracy last fall, while democratic Judge McAdam was dropped from the ticket. Now the deal has been enlarged, so as to take in the United States senatorship. Miller's term expires on the 4th of next March, and the legislature elected in November will choose his successor. The democrats are straining every nerve in an effort to pick up weak republican assembly districts. Hedden is Warner Miller's Trojan horse. By securing the collector's confirmation the senator insidiously captures Troy. The leaders of the county democracy simply agree to run candidates for assembly in each of the twenty-four city districts, repelling all efforts at fusion with Tammany and the job is done. The republicans regain in the city all that they lose in the country, and the legislature is saved for a republican United States senator. Miller's knife, moreover, cuts both ways. The lost country districts might be owned by rival candidates, whereas the captured city districts would cast their votes in caucus for Miller. It is a shrewd move. Miller, however, has been frequently tripped in similar schemes, and he may be cheated in this.

The crater of the Broadway railroad investigation is still choked. Just enough stones have been removed to indicate the glowing lava of the [illegible]. [illegible] four of the [illegible] men who voted for the Broadway bill [illegible] have [illegible] joining the new and hungry aldermen [illegible] last fall in voting away [illegible] the Broadway grant [illegible] McLoughlin, the recognized depository [illegible] morning of the day on which these franchises [illegible] He was [illegible] now, apparently, while [illegible] family telling [illegible] postoffice building. [illegible] four 1884 aldermen who were [illegible] the tide of public indignation at the late elections protected Jake Sharp's interests by voting against the franchise for a cable road. All this indicates that the city politicians are satisfied that Jinkling has bitten off more than he can chew, and that they fear no Broadway railroad expose. The dissatisfied ones have been salved, and no confessions are held in reserve.

The very atmosphere seems to be rife with political corruption. Not long ago a commissioner of emigration openly accused his brother commissioners of harboring and protecting thieves and worse scoundrels in their employ. The thieves, however, were well heeled politically, and no investigation was made. The newspapers spluttered over the charges, but the virtuous commissioner was throttled by his colleagues, and he made no second outcry.

This week the cover slipped a little on the great $30,000,000 aqueduct job and some scalding steam escaped. No colony of moles ever worked more noiselessly than have those aqueduct commissioners. They have been burrowing over three years and all the time out of sight. Now the engineer of construction, an officer of the United States navy, specially detailed, openly charges corruption. He accuses the chief engineer of thieving, and says that the grossest violations of contracts are winked at. It is only a glimpse of what is going on under ground, but it is enough to indicate that the city is being robbed of millions and in a way that would put Tweed himself to blush.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS

WALL STREET GOSSIP

The great sensations of the Wall street week were the surrender of the Drexel Morgan syndicate to the Gowen-Corbin combination, the Armour-Fink fight about the freight rates on dressed beef and the outbreak of the transcontinental war of rates. None of these great contests has so far reached a stage at which conclusion in regard to the final issue can be drawn. But there are good reasons for believing that they will all be settled one way or the other before the [illegible] benefit. If it had [illegible] out it would have [illegible] ers of the junior [illegible] ing company, reduced [illegible] lighers prices for [illegible] money in the pockets of [illegible] and his associates.

The dressed beef [illegible] of the Vanderbilt [illegible] of the owners of the [illegible] line roads. The [illegible] interests in one or [illegible] own the balance. [illegible] a cent out of the [illegible] cattle shippers [illegible] watering of the cattle [illegible] private concerns [illegible] whose influence [illegible] strong enough [illegible] very foolish conflict [illegible] have a strong case [illegible]

Of the turn which the [illegible] of rates is likely to take [illegible] present even in the way of [illegible] ing men concerned in it [illegible] rests to fight for, [illegible] of them very [illegible]

The Hebrew financiers [illegible] great social event in the [illegible] son Seligman to Miss [illegible] big handsome [illegible] of 18. He is a [illegible] of about 27. [illegible] of the senior partner [illegible] Wormser, and will [illegible] two or three million [illegible] right. The father of [illegible] Seligman, is probably [illegible] Wormser, but he has [illegible] most of his fortune [illegible] of railroad enterprise [illegible] and Pacific and the St. [illegible] Isidor Wormser, [illegible] cash man. His [illegible] and commission [illegible] require long-winded [illegible] for a long time [illegible] pearance in Wall street [illegible] business in California [illegible] knack of taking quick [illegible] ignorance, the happy [illegible] already a nice fortune [illegible] of the most [illegible] father's firm, which [illegible] both old and young [illegible] presents exhibited at the [illegible] and a laughable incident [illegible] them. A young and [illegible] broker saw a large [illegible] wedding presents [illegible] father to Julia." [illegible] some delicacy in [illegible] not so with this young [illegible] the wedding at [illegible] Mr. Wormser had [illegible] in Lake Shore [illegible] was asked. "Because [illegible] and counted the [illegible] "Oh, no, there were [illegible] me, and besides [illegible] name."

As Lake Shore [illegible] the envelope [illegible] hands, and the [illegible] somewhat prolonged. Another [illegible] the depositing of [illegible] the steps of Mr. William [illegible] Osgood [illegible] circles. His brother [illegible] daughter of [illegible] and died a [illegible] had been subjected [illegible] among his friends [illegible] old boy which [illegible] rumpus between [illegible] was equal to the [illegible] his carriage and [illegible] station.

The unemployed [illegible] reason to hope that [illegible] for them. If our [illegible] society men, [illegible] cording to an English [illegible] every large broker [illegible] cial organ now a [illegible] for the brokers, but [illegible] enterprising reporter.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Character of the Father of His Country [illegible] His Great Services [illegible]

Prof. John Fiske, in [illegible] The unparalleled [illegible] character, his heroic [illegible] interestedness had [illegible] the people as [illegible] known to history, [illegible] lent, has ever [illegible] the words of his [illegible] up in the minds of [illegible] country, and when [illegible] weak and disorderly [illegible] was again to [illegible] their leader and [illegible] vet come. Only [illegible] plexity and [illegible] brought to realize [illegible] that indissoluble [illegible] had spoken. Thomas Paine [illegible] when, in the moment of [illegible] peace, he declared [illegible] The most [illegible] beginning. It is [illegible] the period of five [illegible] 1783 was the most [illegible] tory of the American [illegible] which we were saved [illegible] than the dangers from [illegible] 1865. In the war [illegible] and come to be an [illegible] gave up their lives [illegible] umphantly as the [illegible] sang their hymns [illegible] flesh was withering [illegible] 1783 the love of [illegible] men would fight [illegible] ence among the [illegible] souls of the [illegible] thrilled by the [illegible] nor had they [illegible] which gave to [illegible] and their charm. [illegible] of all the [illegible] mains stretching [illegible] ocean to ocean [illegible] configuration and [illegible] make the very [illegible] for men in [illegible] moment [illegible] The men of 1783 [illegible] series of republics [illegible] count, bordered [illegible] west by two [illegible] tiny they [illegible] nine years [illegible] ent congress [illegible] enthusiasm and [illegible] severe pressure of [illegible] mediate necessity [illegible] circumstances [illegible] nigh to failure [illegible] insuring [illegible] such a government [illegible] thirteen states [illegible] onally wielded [illegible] such disadvantages [illegible] driven to [illegible] length of the war [illegible] been chiefly due [illegible] gress had [illegible] spectability [illegible] the war than [illegible] sure was removed [illegible] would quite [illegible] formed union [illegible] was the greater [illegible] that, while [illegible] yet growing [illegible] there was [illegible] favor of local [illegible] was scarcely [illegible] Connecticut and [illegible] Virginia, [illegible] Megara, Argos and [illegible] Grecian history. [illegible] was, and one [illegible] curbed as to [illegible] was a feeling [illegible] foremost [illegible] Adams and Richard [illegible] most profound [illegible] should be [illegible] under its [illegible] fear that the [illegible] to Great Britain [illegible] teen states [illegible] like the republics [illegible] medieval Italy [illegible] of England [illegible] the prey [illegible] result was [illegible] men in Europe [illegible] by our [illegible]

SMITH [illegible]

Smith, of [illegible]

To Smith, of [illegible]

To Sullivan, [illegible]

From Sullivan, [illegible]

MATTERS SOCIAL.

A Resume of Social Happenings for the Past Week

Benefit for the Good Samaritan Hospital—Dancing Parties, Weddings—Personal Mention Etc

The past week has been a rather more interesting one socially than for some time This was no doubt largely due to the fact that Ash Wednesday was almost upon us. The fair held in Masonic hall, for the benefit of the Good Samaritan hospital and under the auspices of the ladies of Trinity guild, was the most prominent event of the week Sociables at the Baptist and Taylor street M E churches have taken place The last of a very pleasant series of G A R. sociables was given Tuesday evening, and the usual number of private card parties and informal companies, together with several weddings and the production at the Casino of a charming new opera, "Falka," have tended to fill up the week A full and detailed mention of all that has taken place, together with a few notes relative to the movements of well known people is given below.

VANITY FAIR.

A charming dancing dress is made of grain-ated plush and rose pink silk of the new Khedive weave, which is a grade heavier and firmer than surah silk The front and both side gores are of the plush, the back of the silk, with a flounce of Oriental lace gathered in with it and extended to the bottom of the black drapery The effect is odd but pretty The short basque is silk, with plain plush vest.

Light opera is making itself felt in spring millinery. The latest thing introduced by our English cousins is "The Mikado" It is made to fit the head and is a sensible as well as becoming piece of headgear It differs from the ordinary high hat by virtue of artistically arranged folds instead of the ordinary high crown Striped velvets or fancy silks are its principal features, and with the exception of a Mikado ornament it is perfectly plain

Fans are of all sizes—that is to say, very large and very small, and each lady takes the size she likes best, the fan being one of the objects in which fancy has full play The most elegant mountings are those of mother-of pearl and white lace, with leaves of delicate hues, ornamented with paintings or embroidery, and a border of white or light-colored feathers. Tortoise shell or green mother-o' pearl sticks with yellow reflexions are trimmed with Chantilly, black or dark colored frames are covered with motifs in gouach painting, and black, bright-hued or dark feathers, the latter being more serious. Young ladies and young girls use fans with delicate mountings of all kinds, covered with butterflies, birds, flowers and garlands of charming blossoms, embroidered or painted on a white or Chinese-tinted foundation All these fans are finished with a ribbon tied above, so that the fan may fall low on the skirt of the dress, or attached to the waistband.

During the past week a dude conscientiously took his trousers to his tailor to have them "creased." He was very explicit in his directions as to how it was to be done, his last injunction being, "just like a pair of ready-made trousers, you know." The next afternoon, on calling for them, what was his horror and amazement to find that the "crease" had been made the wrong way, opening in and tending to make them stand open instead of flat, as he had desired On attempting to explain the matter, the tailor, in supreme disgust, said, "Of course I will do as you want, but *you* know nothing about such things. I have often in the old country creased trousers for the military, and *that* is the proper way. After great persuasion, the dude got them "creased" to his satisfaction, and left, the tailor giving him a parting and a pitying smile.

Although the Thompson company is without doubt a great favorite in Portland, and perhaps deservedly so, yet one fact has been getting more noticeable each week, until it is now time to speak of it. One great point of excellence in the performances has been the "chorus," the male portion of which has sustained its enviable reputation right along But the girls! When they get so tired and lackadaisical that they show it in their every action, it is time to remind them that they have a very considerable share in the success or failure of whatever opera they may be singing, and that their duty is to aid, by their bright costumes and sprightly ways as well as by their vocal efforts, the "tout ensemble," and not merely to walk off and on in a don't-care way, with an "how dreadfully silly-all-this-is" kind of a look. Now if these same girls had not by their former efforts shown what real merit they possess, nothing would be now said But it is just a want of spirit and desire to please that is lacking

SOCIETY

ALL FOR CHARITY

Masonic hall was crowded last Tuesday evening to witness the farce "Ici on parle Francais" given under the auspices of the ladies of Trinity guild for the benefit of the Good Samaritan hospital. This farce is one of the brightest and most clever of the many short plays written expressly for amateur performers, and has a rather more aristocratic origin than perhaps any other, being the joint production of a young English officer and a French nobleman the Count Des [illegible]

Both were guests at a famous English manor house during the Christmas holidays of 18[illegible] and were detailed to write and produce something original for Christmas eve Both men were clever and entered into the spirit of the thing, with the result, "Ici on parle Francais" It was a great success and was given at similar gatherings for several years It was published, and the English comedian Toole gave it its launch into the world. It is to be doubted if it was ever given to a more appreciative audience than that which greeted it Tuesday night. The ladies and gentlemen taking part were tried veterans, with one or two exceptions, and fully grasped the broad and also the more delicate comedy situations

The plot turns on the absurd attempts of a retired English stock broker (Mr Spriggins) to make a little money at home by "letting lodgings." And as a particularly happy thought he displays a placard with the to him mystic words, "Ici on Parle Francais," (French spoken here) in his parlor window Out of which the fun and mirth provoking situations are evolved An exceedingly jealous and irascible English officer and his wife, Maj and Mrs Rattan, and a young Frenchman, Victor, happen to be riding in the same railroad coach, when at a way station the husband gets off the train for a glass of sherry The train starts up and leaves him The young wife is, of course, much distressed, and Victor, with a Frenchman's inate politeness, offers her his services, which she is constrained to accept. On their arrival in London, he starts out to look for a place to take her Seeing Mr Spriggins's placard he very naturally concludes to leave her there In the meantime the lost husband arrives in town, learns that his wife and a young Frenchman were seen to enter Mr Spriggins's house, and immediately jumps at the conclusion that his wife has eloped with Victor, enters the house and demands his wife in such peremptory terms that he frightens poor Mr Spriggins so badly that he denies the whole thing, and introduces his wife as the only female lodger he has This serves for the time being to get rid of the major But everything goes wrong with Mr Spriggins, his maid of all work, Anna Maria, gets tired of his new fangled notion and demands more wages, and his daughter is in tears over the disappearance of her lover, and his wife abuses him horribly for the troubles and lays it all to his French placard Finally, Mrs Rattan unconsciously makes matters all straight by explaining the matter, while her husband is within hearing, and Victor turns out to be the fair Angelina's lover, and everything is arranged amicably, Mr Spriggins deciding not to let "lodgings," Anna Maria agrees to remain with him, and the farce is over

Incidental to the performance, Miss Eva Wallace sang the beautiful ballad "Tripping Through the Meadow," and Mr Gilmore Pinsuti's latest popular song, "'Tis I" The gentlemen company sang for a finale the chorus from "Iolanthe," "'Tis Love that Makes the World go Round." All the characters were remarkably well sustained, even the more insignificant ones of Mrs. Spriggins and Anna Maria were very well done Miss Gretchen Beck filling the soubrette character of Anna Maria in a most bewitching manner And as Mrs Spriggins, Miss Katharine Beck, who is visiting her brother here, gave a charming bit of character acting Mr Wallace, as the irascible major, had an opportunity to once more display that versatility as an actor he has so often shown. Miss Wallace, as Mrs. Rattan, was a charming delineation of a young wife thoroughly in love with her husband, but who was at the same time keenly alive to his defects. Mr Gilmore, in Victor, found a chance to show that adaptability to the requirements of all stage representations, without which an actor is, if not unworthy of the name, at any rate, a failure. His broken English was perfect, and his make up dashing Mr. Gilmore is always remarkably happy in this part of the actors' art. Miss McCraken, in the part of Angelina, looked as sweet and pretty as could be, and in so doing, fully realized the character, and Mr Spriggins was the accomplished linguist or the dreadfully frightened old gentleman, as the occasion required.

The following is the

CAST

Mr Spriggins	Duncan Taylor
Victor	Fred M Gilmore
Major Rattan	W F Wallace
Mrs Spriggins	Miss Katharine Beck
Angelina	Miss Ada McCraken
Mrs Major Rattan	Miss Eva Wallace
Anna Maria	Miss Gretchen Beck

In the corners of the hall were tables covered with fancy articles, flowers, candies, cakes and the thousand and one little dainty things that go to make up a ladies' fancy article fair The flower and needlework tables were presided over by Miss Flanders, assisted by Miss Winnie Myrick, Miss Mabel Beck, Miss Nellie Burnside and Miss Carrie Glisan The refreshment tables were in charge of Mrs E Corbitt, Miss Montgomery, Miss Tisdale, Miss Whitehouse and Miss Cunningham

After the performance dancing was indulged in for a short time, all departing before midnight. The proceeds of the fair and entertainment were devoted to the Good Samaritan hospital, and amounted to the substantial sum of $[illegible]

Among the many well known society people in the audience were Judge and Mrs Deady, Paul Deady, Dr. and Mrs Urquehart, Mr and Mrs W J Burns Dr and Mrs H R C Wilson, Mr and Mrs Goss, Mr and Mrs A Beck, Miss Mabel Beck, Miss Piper, Miss Sallie Lewis, Miss Glisan Mr. and Mrs Laidlaw, Mr and Mrs Koehler, Mr and Mrs James McCracken, Mrs Myrick Miss Myrick Miss Winifred Myrick, Mrs Burnside Davis Burnside Miss Helen Burnside, Col and Mrs John McCraken, Col Ellinger, Mr and Mrs Henry Corbett, Mrs W M Ladd, Mr Vesey Ladd, Miss Montgomery, Miss Tisdale, Miss Dagmar Tisdale, Mr and Mrs E J DeHart, Miss DeHart, Mr [illegible] Wallace, Mr J R Dawson, Miss Helen Sawyer, Miss Oldendorff, Mr E Oldendorff, Mr and Mrs Geo L Story, Miss Story, Miss Lizzie Story, Mr C J Reed, Mr W S Ott, Mr Hollis White, Mr and Mrs J Cunningham, Miss Cunningham, Miss Genie Cunningham, Mr Fred M Gilmore, Judge and Mrs Kelly, Mr Conch Flanders, Mr Sanderson Reed, Mr Samuel Wilder Pease, Mr and Mrs Chas Kohn, Dr and Mrs McKenzie, Capt Uriel Sebree, Dr Bevan, Dr Eaton, Miss Lou Eaton, Miss Morris, Dr and Mrs Hill Mr and Mrs F Corbett, Mr and Mrs S D Smith and daughter, Mr. Oliver McFall, Miss Sue McFall Mrs. F K Arnold, Mr Alfred Holman, Mrs. A M Reed, Miss Alice Flanders, Mr and Mrs D S Tuthill, Mr and Mrs C H Prescott, Mr and Mrs C J Smith, Miss Henrietta and Miss Lucy Failing, the Misses Agnes and Blanche Catlin Miss Frank, Mr and Mrs Dillingham, Mr and Mrs P S Malcolm, Miss Eva Wallace, Mr Duncan Taylor, Mr W F Wallace, Miss Katharine Beck, Miss Gretchen Beck, Miss Ada McCraken and many others

GARFIELD POST PARTY.

Tuesday evening the Garfield Post, G A R, gave the last of their sociables for the season It was in every way a success, and was a fitting finale for the extremely enjoyable and pleasantly informal series of parties, with which they have endeavored to enliven the past season About 11 o'clock, coffee and delicious home made cake was served by the more active members of the post, and was heartily enjoyed by all. Dancing was resumed after refreshments and continued to a late hour The numerous counter attractions happening on the same night failed to affect the attendance, which was larger than at any of their previous parties Among those present were Mr and Mrs. F H Lamb, Mr and Mrs. J P Shaw, Mr and Mrs R M McMasters, Mr and Mrs W J Shipley, Mr and Mrs. W Kapus, Mr and Mrs H F Dosch, Mr and Mrs H H Northup, Mr and Mrs H E Bostwick, Mr and Mrs F G Abell, Mr and Mrs. G W Buchanan, Mrs and Mrs R M Taber, Mr and Mrs. G S Morgan, Mrs H E Battin, Mr and Mrs. G D Greene, Mr and Mrs R L Durham, Mr and Mrs F Bartel, Mr and Mrs W A Buchanan, Mr and Mrs Dr J Smith, Mrs and Mrs H W Monastes, Mr and Mrs W C Powers, Mr. and Mrs M J. Morse, Mr and Mrs L W Christopher, Mr and Mrs. Dr W J Whitney, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs P M Grath, Mrs Judge S A Moreland, Mrs H H Emmons, the Misses L Price, Mattie Quinn, McMasters, Bartels, Von Bolten, Marie Buckmeier, Emma Hibersham, Lizzie Buckmeier, Alice Pierce, Katie Buckmeier, Annie Pierce, Mollie Buckmeier, Birdie Shaw, Lulu Foreman, Robbie Shaw, Caddie Foreman Alice Buckmeier, Belle Malarkey, Sophie Donnell, Nellie Ingalls and Miss Joy Messrs J M Flynn, J. Gleason, D Malarkey R E Davis G Sailing, F G Harvey, F H Wallace, W T Atwood, Col W. B Shart, Col J A Wheat, F I Dekum, J G Warner, F R Lewisdale G F Holman, J B Carson, D H Turner, F B Slemmons A Field, E K Campbell, George H Thomas, George H Durham, F Kill, Dr Ney Churchman, Wm Kapus, Jr, W DuBois, F P Dosch, R Lamson, W Porter, F K Arnold, A Holman, F O'Neill D Zan, D Emmons, M Silcocks, H A Hogue, Tod Shindler, R Davis, I Bartel, G Bartel, R McMaster H Arnold, F Dubessing F Farrett, W Christopher, L Odneal, T Niles, Dr Frank, M DuBuisson

FAREWELL PARTY

On Thursday evening the different classes and clubs receiving instruction of Prof Varney gave him a farewell benefit party at Masonic hall Two clubs the Monday night and the Multnomah dancing clubs, and the Tuesday and Saturday night dancing classes, together with friends of each organization, were present About fifty couple were on the floor at one time during the evening Among the number were Mr and Mrs Wm Kerron, Mr and Mrs A F Forthwick, Prof and Mrs L Cook, Mr and Mrs Frank G Abell, Mr and Mrs A D Kerron, Mr and Mrs Greene, Mr and Mrs Fleming, Mrs McCoy, Miss Fleet, Mrs H H Emmons, Mrs Bennett, Miss S A Moreland, Mrs M Call the Misses Trullorm? Guild, Collies, Hoffman, Nelson, Mollie Buckmeier, Gertie Fieldner, Daisy Yarnly, Lillie Fieldner, Lizzie Buckmeier, Emma Fleidner, Frankie Meyers Ina Albright, Annie Fleidner, Minnie Reynolds Carrie Nice, Katie Buckmeier, Julie Beeson, Messrs F Niles Dr A Armbach, R. Van Fridagh, F Henshaw, J R Maxwell, J Butler, Wm Magoon, J Church G W Fittocl, Joe Weber, T O'Neal Ernest Beech D Malarkey D Zan, John Weber, G W Nemeyer Emie Goodnough, Edw Norton W D Porter, Thomas Emmons, Hoffman, Christy and many others

MRS. LAIDLAW'S SUPPER PARTY

On Monday Mrs James Laidlaw gave a very delightful supper at her residence after the opera. Small tables were placed in the dining room, each table seating six persons and being ornamented with hyacinths set in moss covered epergnes The menu consisted of some half dozen courses and included all the delicacies of the season After supper the guests repaired to the drawing room, where some time was spent with music and conversation Among those present were Judge and Mrs Deady Judge Williams, Mr and Mrs Geo Good, Dr and Mrs K Mackenzie Dr and Mrs Urquehart, Miss Sallie Reed, Miss Katherine Beck and Messrs Robert Morrow, Carl Sochn W S Ott, J C F Croaken Hollis White Edw Espey Fred M Gilmore, J R Dawson, D O Taylor, Paul Deady and Samuel Wilder Pease

NINE SOCIAL CLUB PARTY

The Nine Social club gave a very pleasant bon ton party Saturday night, which was fully up to the standard of their extremely pleasant fortnightly parties, the bright colored bits of tissue paper brightening the scene wonderfully Among the many who enjoyed the club's hospitality were Mr and Mrs George Southworth Mr and Mrs Hicks, Mr and Mrs Hackney, Mr and Mrs Parsons, and the Misses Keil, Dunbar Wilhelm, Helfts, Weigant Hopkins Smith Brayden, Anderson, Roy Watkins Williamson Clift the Messrs Clune Matz, Stewart Butler Field, Barber Fry, Whiting, Braden Nelson Watkins Sammel, Smith, Simmons, Wilson, Ickeley, Epting, Fehrnbach, Erz and many others

CORNELIUS—BLUM

Miss Emma F Cornelius, sister of Col Thomas Cornelius, was married Wednesday evening to Mr Isaac Blum, at No 1[illegible] Seventh street the Rev T L Eliot officiating The ceremony was witnessed by only a very few of the more intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties Miss Cornelius has a large circle of friends in this city and is a highly accomplished and independent young lady and has been professor of art in Pacific university for some time The groom is a shrewd capable business man, well known throughout the Northwest The young couple have taken rooms in the Stone block, corner of First and Market streets Among those present at the wedding were Mr and Mrs W T Bodley, Miss Hannah Fried, Mr Lester Kerns and Miss Della Fried

CROZIER—SCHMEER.

On Sunday evening Emma, daughter of Rev H H Crozer was married to Mr Peter Schmeer The ceremony took place at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, East Portland Rev S P Wilson officiating Only the relatives and more intimate friends witnessed the ceremony

YOUNG—COLE

Tuesday evening, March 9, Miss Susie, daughter of Mr and Mrs J H Young, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr I T Cole, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's parents, No 54 Madison street. Rev G H. Chandler officiated. A large number of the friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony immediately after which a beautiful wedding supper was served The presents were numerous and elegant. The young couple propose making their home at No 190 Ninth street

BENEFIT HEBREW LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY

The Popular minstrels, of Portland will give an entertainment, to be followed by a ball for the benefit of the Hebrew Ladies' Relief society, at Masonic hall, Thursday evening, March 18 A long and elaborate programme will be given, and a very clever performance, abounding in local hits, is sure to be given At 10 o'clock sharp, so read the tickets, dancing will be begun, the performance to begin at 8 o'clock, music to be furnished by Parsons and Bray The Popular minstrels are composed of the following young gentlemen George Rodgers, Abe Danziger, Meyer Marks, Isidor Mendelson, Sam Mendelson, Ed Estes Fred Morgan, Nat Kaller, Moe Mish, James Dees, Charles Little, James Morse, E Kaller, Eugene Patterson, Maurice Danziger Admission, 50 cents The full programme is given below

PROGRAMME

[illegible]	Interlocutor	Tambos
Abe Danziger	Nat Kaller	George Rodgers
Isidor Mendelson		Meyer Marks

PART I

Overture—Beggar Student	Minstrels
Miss Fogarty's Christmas Cake	George Rodgers
Will the Good Old Times Come Back	Ed Estes
[illegible] to Glory	Abe Danziger
Put my Little Shoes Away	Jim Davis
Whoa, Mule	Isidor Mendelson
Bye Bye Baby	Sam Mendelson
[illegible]	Meyer Marks
My Bettie	Fred Morgan
Finale—Brownville Soldiers	Company

PART II

New Minstrel [illegible] Three Little Maids from School [illegible] Isidor Mendelson

[illegible]

Military [illegible] George [illegible]

[illegible] in the opera [illegible]

A O U W SOCIAL

On Monday night Multnomah lodge, No 48, A O U W, held a very pleasant social in the G A R hall, corner First and Taylor streets The early part of the evening was devoted to a programme of considerable literary and musical merit, after which dancing was indulged in to a late hour The committee on arrangements was made up of the following gentlemen A Ott H Lander I Isaacs F Wertheimer and N H Root and J P Burkhart Those ladies and gentlemen who tendered their services were enthusiastically received, and were the recipients of many floral tributes Among those present were Mr and Mrs John Smith, Mr and Mrs A Ott, the Misses Katie Crombie, Rosa Smith, Florence Isaacs Ida Wertheimer, Tillie Abrahams, Susie McGilvery, Gracie Springer, Lola Hastings, Anna McGilvery, Julia Connely, Maggie Galvin, Rosie Pauler, Dolly Galvin, Messrs R Schobell, A Springer, F Richard, M Fisher, S Frenlley, F Haskins, L Nelson, J Grimes, W H Springer, T Lewiston, J Birmingham, S Wertheimer, W Pfunder, S Mitchell, W Jacobson, T Galvin and many others

BAPTIST "DIME SOCIABLE"

The ladies of the First Baptist church held a "dime sociable" in the lecture room of their church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets, Friday evening In spite of the rainy evening a fair attendance was had, and those who braved the weather were well repaid The early part of the evening was devoted to the rendering of a most pleasing programme of instrumental and vocal music interspersed with a few readings and recitations Songs were given by Mrs I W Lowe, Miss Emma Walters and Mr Lowe, the "Tis I" by Miss Walters, being very taking and Miss Lolla Dalton's selection on the piano was exceedingly well given. Miss Gracie Davey and Master Joe Dolph showed excellent training, and their recitations were heartily enjoyed The Quartette club sang several glees in a very pleasant manner After the last selection had been given it was announced that the ladies had also provided refreshments—oysters in all styles, and coffee and cake All were invited to avail themselves of the opportunity, which most of those present felt inclined to do

TAYLOR STREET M E CHURCH SOCIABLE

On Friday evening the ladies of the Taylor street M E church gave a sociable, which was well attended in spite of the weather A short but excellent programme was given Among those who participated were Miss Staver with a piano solo, Mr Cardwell and Mr George Chandler gave a piano selection with violin obligato, Mr George Bronson sang the "Lost Chord" in a very acceptable manner Miss Shipley rendered a very difficult piece of instrumental music, and to conclude with, Mr Insly sang "The Old Oaken Bucket," with guitar accompaniment Ice cream, coffee and cake were served in the parlor of the church, and for an hour and a half the young people enjoyed themselves playing games

MRS THAYER'S DRIVE WHIST PARTY

On Monday evening Mrs W D Thayer entertained a company of her friends at a drive whist party The prizes were elegant, Miss May Fudey capturing the first and Mr C M Hatch the "booby" The whist game ended, refreshments were served, after which dancing was indulged in Those present were Misses May Furley, Alice Wilson, Ida Burnett, Mamie Collinson, Rose Jacobs, Lida Wilson, Nettie Spencer Lizzie Dekum, Mabel Wills, Mrs Van Winkle Messrs H Davison, W B Birdsall, C H Hatch, M A M Ashley F Dekum, Byron Burne W C Bellinger, W A Masters, A T Kuesse and others

MISS WILLIAMS'S PROGRESSIVE EUCHRE PARTY

Miss Nellie Williams entertained a number of her friends Thursday evening at a progressive euchre party, which was a most enjoyable affair Later in the evening dancing was indulged in for a short time About half-after 10 a delicious supper was served Among those present were Miss Sadie Williams, Miss Eva Rodgers, Miss Katie Williams, Miss Gertrude Pennover Miss Bessie Thompson, Miss Albina Page, Miss Wakefield and Miss Jones Mr F C Jones, Mrs George Russel, Mr P Bosworth, Mr I Migley Mr J Stubbs, Mr D D Shindler and Mr Ralph Hoyt

THE MISSES BRADBURY'S HIGH TEA

On Wednesday afternoon the Misses Bradbury gave a delightful high tea in honor of their guest, Miss Rothschild, of San Francisco Among the guests invited to meet Miss Rothschild were Mrs W O Farrel, Mrs C H Clarke, Mrs F P Schell Mrs Arthur MacAlpine, Mrs Savage, Mrs Woodstock, and Miss Emma Atell Miss Belle Malarkey and Miss North "From 2 to 6," so read the invitations

NOTES

On Monday evening a sociable for the benefit of the ladies relief society of East Portland, was given at Mrs Jordan's and was a grand success

Mr Jonathan Bourne, jr entertained the principals of the Thompson Opera company at two delightfully planned little suppers while that company were in Astoria last week

Mr Charles L Reed gave a very pleasant supper to his friends at Mrs Hill's immediately after the benefit of Samaritan hospital, on Tuesday evening, to several of his gentlemen friends

Last Monday Mr Arthur Emmons left for the East. Since his departure cards have been received announcing that on the 5th of this month he will be married Mr Emmons is of the law firm of Emmons & Emmons

A benefit concert was given Saturday night at Garrison's hall Vancouver, by Mrs Etta Little, and was a grand success Among those who rendered their services are Miss May Bell, Mr Harry Lyle Master Charley Little and Mrs A Ledell, who gave a very artistic programme

On Friday night, at Masonic hall, Mrs Dekum's dancing class that has been meeting every week all winter, held their final reception A full attendance of the class was had and several friends of the members present, to the number of about fifty couple in all A delightful evening was the consequence

On Monday evening Miss Belle Malarkey entertained a number of her friends at a drive whist party After the usual time spent at the card tables they were placed aside and dancing was indulged in A delicious supper was served about half after ten, after which dancing was resumed Miss Malarkey was assisted by her friend, Miss Nellie Ingalls, of The Dalles

On Thursday evening the Willamette Cornet band gave a masquerade ball, at Sneeks' hall East Portland About forty couple were masked The prizes were awarded as follows Hands most costumes Willie Tibbetts and Frank Lupent Best sustained characters Maggie Richert and L Wise The affair was a complete success in every way

Mr A J Anderson, son of Professor Anderson of Whitman college, and Miss Lora Wilt were married Thursday evening at Walla Walla The young man was a resident when a boy of Forest Grove, and subsequently for a few years of this city but more recently of Seattle, where he was connected with the Territorial university as teacher of languages He is at present bookkeeper of the banking house of Baker & Boyer, of Walla Walla

The object of the organization of the Pennsylvania society is to foster a fraternal feeling among former residents of the keystone state and to afford visitors or settlers greater facilities for becoming better acquainted with Oregon and the territories The membership is open to all former residents of the state now located in the Northwest. The next meeting will be held in the art room over the First National bank's building Wednesday evening next. Former residents of other states are requested to form associations, and co-operate in the matter of engaging a hall to be known as the "States hall"

A pleasant affair occurred in the parlors of the Esmond Wednesday evening, it being the marriage of Mr. A J Goodman and Mrs M M [illegible], of Independence by the Rev Dr Lindsley As the appointed hour approached telegraphic congratulations poured in from their many friends in Independence and elsewhere Mr and Mrs J S Cooper, of Independence, were the only favored ones at the ceremony The newly wedded couple left for their home in Independence Friday

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr Donald Macleay has gone to California.

Mrs C S Wright, of Astoria, is in the city.

Mrs B G Whitehouse is visiting Mrs Lang at The Dalles

Mr and Mrs S A Clarke, of Salem, spent Friday in the city

Miss Victoria Walker, of this city, is visiting friends at Eugene

S [illegible] and sister, of Albany, are visiting friends in Portland

Mrs Lizzie Price, of Monmouth, is visiting Mrs Hersey, in Portland.

Mr R Koehler will probably visit Europe during the coming summer

Misses Gussie and Carrie Wilson, of this city are visiting friends at Salem

Mrs Fred Eggert, of Portland, is visiting her sister, Mrs Gus Staiger, in Salem

Miss Jennie Young of Tacoma, is visiting in the city, the guest of the Miss Sutton

Mr John J McCraken returned Thursday from a business trip in Eastern Oregon

Miss Emma Versteeg, who has been quite ill at her home in Portland, is convalescing

Mrs Frank C Kenny of Ridille, Oregon, is visiting her son, F K Havely, East Portland

Mr and Mrs Z Craven who have been visiting this city, returned to their home in Salem

Judge C B Bellinger has been suffering from a severe attack of malaria the greater part of the week

Mr R Killin, of this city, is in Jacksonville on legal business He will return about the middle of the week

Miss Annie Cail, of Boise City, and Miss Perrault, daughter of Dr Perrault, of San Francisco, are at the Esmond

Frank S Dearborn left for Salem on Thursday morning He was summoned by telegraph, his father being seriously ill

Mrs George Mackie, of this city, *nee* Miss Lulu Kohlhauff, of Walla Walla, is visiting old friends at the latter place

Mrs George H Williams is at present at Paso de Robles hot springs, Southern California, and is much improved in health

Mrs A W Scribner left yesterday for her old home at Green bay, Wis on a visit She will return in a month or six weeks

Mrs Geo Flavel and daughters, Misses Nellie and Katie Flavel, of Astoria, returned Thursday from a winter's visit in California.

Mrs H G Willis and sister, Miss Hardenburg, of this city, leave shortly for an extended visit to the Eastern and Southern states

Miss Edna Reynolds, of Portland, and Miss Mollie Tompkins, of Forest Grove, and Mrs W. I Weatherred are visiting at Hillsboro

Miss Pauline Looney, who has been visiting friends in this city for some time past, returned to her home in Jefferson during the week.

Mr R Koehler and Judge Whalley left for New York via San Francisco on Wednesday night They will be absent about a month.

Mr and Mrs David Robertson returned from Southern California on steamer arriving here Thursday Mr Robertson is greatly improved

Mrs De Witt and her daughter, Miss Tillie, who have been East for about a year, are visiting friends in La Grande They will return to Portland in a few days

The many friends of Mrs. Herring will be pained to learn that that lady is lying dangerously ill at the residence of her sister, Mrs Pope, at No 210 Salmon street.

Mrs Nellie F M Troup left for Walla Walla last week, and will make that city her future residence She will establish classes in painting, crayon work and elocution

Mrs W Stechhan will leave on the Oregon for San Francisco, from which point she will proceed East to Indianapolis, where Mr Stechhan is now engaged in business with his brother

Mr Walter Yates, who has resided in this city for the past two and one half years, returned by Wednesday's steamer to his home in Oakland, Cal, whence he purposes going to Denver, Col

Capt Meyer of Meyer, Wilson & Co, Mr Allen Lewis and Miss Evelyn Lewis left San Francisco on Wednesday last for Europe Mr and Miss Lewis will join the family of Dr R B Wilson? in Paris

Mrs Dunnett and Mrs C E S Wood went up to Ashland on Tuesday. They expect to be away about three weeks On their arrival at Ashland they met a cold reception in the shape of a snowstorm

Mrs J P Howe, wife of Manager Howe, returned to this city on Thursday from Baker City accompanied by her mother The many friends of Mrs Howe will regret to learn of the serious illness of the lady

Mr James McPhelim left for the East Monday, and before returning will visit his mother and the friends of his youth in Ireland Mr McPhelim has not been home for twelve years He expects to return in about three months

Last Wednesday Miss Blanche Hewes, who has for several months past been the guest of Mr and Mrs H C Eckenberg at their home, No [illegible] Taylor street, left on the Atlantic express for her home in Vinton, Iowa During her visit in this city, Miss Hewes won many warm friends whose best wishes will follow her to the eastern home

MILITARY AND PERSONAL

Col H M Lazelle and Capt S M Mills, U S A, are expected home from British India next month

Paymaster J R Larned has returned to Fort Walla Walla, but will soon leave for a new station in the department of California.

Capt J W McMurray First artillery, who left Vancouver barracks on sick leave, has been granted three months further extension

Capt M H O'Brien, second cavalry, Fort Spokane, has been granted six months leave on account of health, and will go East this month

Lieut J T Kitchhead, Twenty first infantry recently court martialed at Fort Bridger, has been acquitted on all charges brought against him

Lieut C F Roe, adjutant Twenty fifth cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, has been granted a year's leave by the war department, dating from Jan 31, 1886.

By the retirement of Col Gilbert, Seventeenth infantry Lieut Col Alex Chambers, Twenty first infantry becomes colonel of the Seventeenth, and Major John S Poland, of the Eighteenth infantry, becomes lieutenant colonel of the Twenty first

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY

The following new books have been received and added to the Library association, of Portland, during the week

The story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey By Sir James Fitzjames Stephen K C S I, 2 vol.

The Life and Campaigns of Maj Gen J E B Stuart commander of the cavalry of the army of Northern Virginia By H B McClellan, A M

The Aliens A novel By Henry F Keenan

Petroleum and Penelope A chat in the saddle By Theodore Ayrault Dodge

The Mexican Guide By Thomas A Janvier, with maps of city and environs of Mexico

Our Helen By Sophie May

Adventures in the Great Hunting Grounds of the World By Victor Meunier Illustrated

Writers of Architecture Translated from the French of M Lefevre, to which is added a chapter on English Architecture By R Donald Illustrated

A Tangled Tale By Lewis Carroll, with six illustrations by Arthur B Frost

Letters to Dead Authors. By Andrew Lang

Aslan Dwell [illegible] By Sophie May

My Religion By Count Leo Tolstoi Translated from the French by Huntington Smith

The Adventures of Harry Marline, or Notes from an American Midshipman's Lucky Bag By Admiral Porter

Horse and Man their Mutual Dependence and Duties By the Rev J G Wood

Railroad Transportation, its History and its Laws By Arthur T. Hadley

The Heavens An Illustrated Handbook of Popular Astronomy By Amedie Guillemin Edited by J Norman Lockyer, F R A S, and revised by Richard A Proctor B A, F R, A, S Seventh edition

Presented to the Library association of Portland by Hon R P Earhart secretary of the state of Oregon, vols 1, 3, 4 5, and 11 of the Oregon Records By the Hon Matthew P Deady

United States Courts, Ninth Circuit, Vol 10, Sawyer 1886

Report on the Construction of a Military Road from Fort Walla to Fort Benton By Capt John Mullan, U S A, 1863

The Hon Sim Cameron celebrated his 87th birthday anniversary the 8th inst., having thus far seen an increase of more than 50,000,000 in the population of this country.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

Janauschek's season closes in May

Frederick Bryton will play in New York next week.

Wm Beach will play juvenile roles for Louis James next season.

McCaull will produce a new comic opera, "Don Cæsar," in May.

Mme Gerster is ill, and it is feared that her voice is hopelessly gone

It is now stated that Osmond Tearle will star in this country next season.

W. E Sheridan denies the report that he will support Barrett next season

James O'Neill talks of producing "Hamlet" in spectacular style next season

Mr Ben Maginsley is still playing his original character in "May Blossom"

Mary Anderson has had a new flavor of chewing gum named in her honor

Francis K Harte, a son of Bret Harte, is a member of Lawrence Barrett's company.

Maurice Barrymore will probably return as leading man for Madame Modjeska next season

"The Banker's Daughter" will be revived at the Union Square theater, New York, next week

Miss Cora Tanner and Mr W J Ferguson will appear in New York next week in "Alone in London"

Thomas W Keene has recovered his health and will begin his next starring tour at Chicago, on August 9

Fred De Belleville will star next season under Frank Gardiner's management, in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

Charles Coote and John H Wood will star next season in Clay Greene's satire, "The Great Trunk Mystery"

The Hanlons opened in "Fantasma" at Baldwin's theater, San Francisco, last Monday night to a packed house

John A. Mackay will probably go starring through the country in the principal character of "A Toy Pistol"

Frederick Paulding has been compelled by sickness to retire from Margaret Mather's company for a brief rest.

The Bishop company is not meeting with the success that was anticipated in Oregon and Washington territory

The Thatcher, Primrose & West minstrels will play a summer engagement at the Madison Square theater, New York.

It is said that the Tivoli management cleared $12,000 on the five weeks' run of "Widow O'Brien," in San Francisco

Frank Wright left last week for New York, where he will join Dion Boucicault to play his original part in "The Jilt."

Buffalo Bill, with his new play, "A Prairie Wolf," will follow "The Parlor Match" at the Bush street theater, San Francisco

Ristori has written a volume of recollections which will be published in four languages, Italian, French, English and German

It has been reported that Mr W H Kinross is soon to step down and out of his present position as manager of the Casino Opera house

There is a prospect that the entire German Opera company of New York will appear in San Francisco under Al Hayman's management.

Miss Edith Kingdon, a most charming member of Daly's company, is said to be engaged to Mr George Gould, son of Jay Gould, the millionaire

Miss Jeffreys Lewis has secured the right of "Fedora" from Fanny Davenport. She will make it the principal feature of her repertoire next season

Audran, the author of "La Mascotte," has made another hit in Paris. Its title is "Le Sargent d'Armour" The plot is laid in the time of Louis XV

Mr George Lasser, of New Haven, has written a romantic tragedy, in five acts, called "Andrew Pawlowna," which is partly historical in its subject.

During St. Patrick's Day week the San Francisco California Theater management will produce a new sensational and comic Irish drama, "Erin A'Cora"

Emma Abbott is soon to appear as Yum-Yum in "Mikado" at a Brooklyn theater Considerable curiosity is being excited as to just what sort of a Yum-Yum she will make.

A correspondent from London says a company has offered Minnie Palmer a new theater upon her return from Australia if she will agree to remain in London for seven years

Chicago managers have taken the bull by the horn and have decided to have no more exhibitions of theatrical lithographs, and consequently no free window tickets Bravo!

Lewis Morrison is playing a very big engagement in Denver After doing the Colorado circuit he will turn his face homewards, arriving in San Francisco about the 1st of April

Charles Hoyt has engaged John H Russell to manage his company to be organized to play "A Hole in the Ground" This title, "A Train of Cars" will be given to Hoyt's new comedy

Mr Ernest Harvier has been appointed receiver of the property of Bartley Campbell by Judge Hyatt This step is taken to regulate the financial affairs of the American dramatist

Frederick Bryton appears next week for the first time as star in "Forgiven" the new name for "Jack o' Diamonds" The scene of the play is laid in the South, and the situations are strong

During the month of February, Charles Frohman secured engagements for forty-six people and filled eighteen weeks of broken time in different theaters He is a worthy pupil of Jack Haverly

A spectacular production of "Last Days of Pompeii," a New York drama, "The Cattle King," and Clay Greene's new play, "The Golden Giant," are underlined at the California, San Francisco

The "Blind Hoodlum" is the name of a parody on "Hoodman Blind" that Mr Charles Reed is soon to produce in San Francisco The exquisite wit of the title will probably be rivaled in countless humor by the play to which it is appended

Manager Daly is going to make an extended European tour with his company this summer His avowed intention being to let Germany and those other countries and capitalists, so that they can write for him and believe him of the kind of [illegible] himself

The Star theater, New York being vacant next week, "The Guv'nor" will be revived there and in it John Gilbert will play his original part of Butterworth, and Mr William Elton appear as Macclesfield They acted the two parts in their long run at Wallack's Mr Gilbert is now 76 years of age

Last Saturday evening a very remarkable visit was made to the Fourteenth street theatre, New York, by a representative body of dry goods men They assembled to the number of 1500 and took up the house This was decorated for the occasion and various interspersed episodes occurred during the evening to the great delight of the ladies in attendance

Felix Morris, who was the popular comedian of the San Francisco California theater company under Bret Hill's management, is still playing in London, and the English papers have not yet given up praising his acting One of the London papers says of his acting in "On 'Change" "Nothing so absolutely true to Scottish dialect and mannerism has ever been heard on the English stage" Another calls it "a bit of comedy acting that has not been surpassed for many a long day"

Genevieve Ward, who recently came to San Francisco after a year and a half of dramatic triumphs in Australia, began an engagement on Thursday, March 11, at the Alcazar San Francisco The first performance was "Forget Me Not," the play in which she preceded Jeffreys Lewis in the colonies, and took the wind completely out of that popular actress's sails Miss Ward is very widely known as a stage celebrity and her presence in the plays has been almost as marked as her artistic successes The popular boy Lead will manage her season at the Alcazar during which she will produce "Queen's Favorite" and "Rachel"

The vigorous and well managed encore crusade recently started by *Harold M. ... Dramatic News*? is beginning to make itself felt Eminent artists are refusing to respond to encores, except by acknowledging the honor with a bow or a smile And it is highly probable that in the near future, to receive an encore will be a sure mark of disapproval The as it proper calling attention to the wretchedly poor taste of *only one* [illegible], is the brightest and most intelligent paper of its style that comes to hand And its ten entry must surely help to elevate it that much abused branch of art generally spoken of as the stage

There was a large audience at the Lyceum theater, New York, March 4, when a performance was given for the benefit of Mrs Rickaby, widow of the gentleman who was manager of that theater from November last until his death recently The receipts were $1810 Many actors and managers were present "One Touch of Nature" with Messrs J H Stoddart, Louis Massen, Clinton Stuart and H S Millward, and Miss Maude Harrison, recitations by A P Burbank, Marie Prescott and C W Couldock, and the comedy of "One of Our Girls" with Misses Dauvray, Vernon and Leslie, Messrs. Sothern, James, F F Mackay, De Vere, Sterroyd, Pigott, Williams and James formed the bill.

Greater than an astronomical conjunction Red Star Cough Cure which removes throat troubles; St. Jacobs Oil which conquers pain.

WANTED—HELP

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] parents wages $15 per month Address in own handwriting stating age [illegible] box 362 12m3

WANTED—A POSITION BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or assistant, giving reference [illegible] good business qualifications with some experience Will work for small compensation in order to gain experience Address M care Oregonian 5m5t

YOUNG LADY ATTENDANT WANTED IN A family one with some musical knowledge preferred references required Address A care Oregonian 1 m3

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN OR WOMAN OF tact and energy to take the agency of [illegible] in one of the cities for the History of California To the right party it will pay $100 to $150 per month Address F JEFFERSON Manager Occidental Publishing Co 120 Sutter st, San Francisco 28f smwedfm

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work must be well educated and willing to start on a small salary Address with references L B D care Oregonian 11m3

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO AN ENERGETIC young man Apply at 69 Washington st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

LOT WANTED IN RESIDENCE LOCATION on [illegible] below Address Lot [illegible] O box [illegible] 13m

WANTED—ONE FURNISHED ROOM WITH use of kitchen. Address J Mann care Oregonian 11m3

WANTED—A COTTAGE WITH [illegible] ROOMS [illegible] Address [illegible] care Oregonian 5m

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A nicely furnished suite or large room with bath Address, stating location and terms A B care Oregonian 13m

WANTED—BEFORE JUNE 9th A GOOD RESidence [illegible] and [illegible] location between M and [illegible] Address R C care Oregonian st [illegible] size [illegible] 11m3

HOUSE WANTED—ADVERTISER DESIRES to rent an [illegible] cottage in central locality [illegible] Address R [illegible] box [illegible] 27tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A MAN WHO IS thoroughly posted on the manufacture of Coffees, spices etc 20 years experience Address Spice care Oregonian 14m3

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman speaking English to do any kind of work or make himself generally useful Address C care Oregonian 13m

SITUATION WANTED BY MAN AND WIFE with no children in the city or country can do [illegible] Farm or garden work and understands taking care of stock Inquire at 117 First st [illegible]

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper cashier or copyist by a lady who is thoroughly competent Address M Oregonian 4mtf

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—THE PORTLAND BOX FACTORY the best business in Portland for the capital required FRAME & CRESS 133½ First st. 17mtf

A BARGAIN—AN EIGHTH INTEREST IN A tract of about 160 acres ten miles from Portland on N P R R. Apply at CLAYTON & OLIVER'S

A GOOD OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH from $300 to $400 good business and big profit Apply at Quimby R [illegible] 11m6

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE ARLINGTON HOTEL, in Seattle is offered for rent and furniture for sale at a bargain C P STONE Trustee Seattle W T

FOR SALE CHEAP—A WELL PAYING CIGAR and Fruit Stand centrally located on account of sickness I must sell For full particulars apply at No 83 N First st bet. E and F 9mtf

$1000—PARTNER WANTED—ESTABlished profitable business will bear strict investigation P O box 830 16f f

TO RESTAURANT AND HOTEL KEEPERS—For sale—a paying business. Inquire at Oregonian office. 9ftf

BEST CHANCE IN NORTHWEST TO BUY interest in good medium sized sawmill at terminus C P R R boom now in progress, and good and satisfactory reasons C T CONOVER Port Moody, B C, or SHANNON & CO Victoria B C 13m

$500—PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE AN opportunity to purchase a profitable business from my employer I want an active man with the above amount in cash to join me in it. Address E. H K box 830 postoffice 13mtf

FOR SALE—BARROOM FIXTURES AND SAloon to let good corner on First st Apply at saloon corner Second and Salmon 2fim

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT FOR WASHING [illegible] Territory Oregon and California Address FRANK G STOCKING Turner Marion Co Or 3 dim

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PIONEER WOOD yard Will exchange for city real estate or farm [illegible]

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN THE GROcery business to Mr P J Fay my stock of groceries is offered for sale at a sacrifice I have also one good team and delivery wagon two wheeled cart sets of harness [illegible] [illegible] safe [illegible] counter [illegible] containing twelve bins butter chest with [illegible] tank large platform scale [illegible] [illegible] grocery business All this must be sold for [illegible] first of April For further particulars address I BEER [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CAMILS RESTAURANT 86 FIRST street [illegible] 20 n6t

FOR SALE TWO FINE LOTS ON SIXTH ST [illegible] Address O care Oregonian [illegible]

$2000 WILL BUY A LOT IN VICTORIA [illegible]

FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF MILWAUKIE Or—10 acres of land near railroad depot all under fence [illegible] good [illegible] one and a half story house [illegible] Price $300 Address or apply to Peter Wagner City Brewery Portland Or

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—15 acres of land partly improved and well watered near Milwaukie station Inquire of WALL & LLEWELLYN Real Estate [illegible] 11m1

SPECIAL BARGAIN—A WELL IMPROVED block of land at Forest Grove 400x400 feet finely located good house with buildings and orchard will be sold for cash or exchanged for Portland city property CLAYTON & OLIVER [illegible] Stark st 1 m

For sale at a bargain [illegible] acres with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Fine House [illegible] Barn Brick Dairy [illegible] Inquire of [illegible] C A REED [illegible] Washington st. 2.f

BUY YOURSELF A GREAT HOME WHILE you can [illegible] lots at low [illegible] $100 and on easy terms [illegible] C A REED & CO [illegible] Washington st Portland

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A BLACK DOG, WHITE FEET AND [illegible] Return to [illegible] H M WILSON'S [illegible] Sheridan [illegible]

LOST—RED POCKET BOOK AT OR NEAR THE [illegible] Finder will return to Oregonian [illegible] rewarded [illegible]

ESTRAY CAME TO MY PLACE ABOUT [illegible] 1885 [illegible] Brown Horse [illegible] [illegible] owner [illegible] J W GRAHAM [illegible]

LOST—A BLACK SETTER P[illegible] [illegible] finder [illegible]

LOST—ON FIRST ST BET STARK AND YAMhill A GOLD [illegible] Suitable reward will be paid finder at [illegible] First st

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE 10 HEAD OF GOOD MILK COWS in fine condition For further particulars address JOHN W GILBERT Salem Or 6n 1&wlm

FOR SALE—BARROOM FIXTURES AND SAloon to let good corner on First st Apply at saloon corner Second and Salmon [illegible]

SIX HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE FOR sale [illegible] nearly new cheap [illegible] Third and Yamhill st [illegible]

FINANCIAL

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY AND country property [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Mortgage Co 76 Second st. 26 lmf

TO LOAN $2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL estate security Address P care Oregonian [illegible]

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $20,000 ON GOOD CITY PROPerty [illegible] ALLEN & SIMON'S 127 First st [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household furniture without removal, notes discounted A A ALDRICH Attorney at law 139½ First st

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A republican state convention for the state of Oregon is called to meet at Portland Oregon on Wednesday April [illegible] at 11 o'clock A M for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to wit Representative in congress, judge of supreme court, governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction state printer and [illegible] of the several judicial districts and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention

The convention will consist of 2[illegible]6 delegates apportioned among the several counties as follows

Baker	[illegible]	Lake	2
Benton	[illegible]	Lane	[illegible]
Clackamas	[illegible]	Linn	11
Clatsop	[illegible]	Marion	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	Morrow	4
Coos	[illegible]	Multnomah	[illegible]
Crook	[illegible]	Polk	8
Curry	[illegible]	Tillamook	[illegible]
Douglas	[illegible]	Umatilla	10
Gilliam	[illegible]	Union	9
Grant	[illegible]	Wasco	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Josephine	[illegible]	Yamhill	9
Klamath	2		

The above being one delegate at large for each county and one for each 150 votes or fraction over one half thereof cast for James G Blaine at the presidential election in November 1884

The committee recommend that the primaries be held in the several precincts on Tuesday April [illegible] and the county conventions on Friday April [illegible] unless otherwise ordered by the proper county central committees.

The committee earnestly recommend that the delegates elected to the state convention attend in person, and [illegible] [illegible] them to so attend person ally that they send their proxies by electors of the county they represent

The republican voters of the state without regard to past political differences who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor giving free popular education to the masses of the people effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the state by maintaining a government pledged to these objects and purposes, are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the republican state convention.

JOSEPH SIMON, Chairman.
GEO. W. McBRIDE, Secretary
Portland, Or., March 3, 1886.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED FURNISHED ROOM, [illegible] Ninth st 12m6

FOR RENT—AT 288 FOURTH ST A LARGE nicely furnished room with closet to a permanent [illegible] 12m3

BAY WINDOW ROOMS FURNISHED COMplete for housekeeping [illegible] yard 132 Washington st [illegible] 11m*tf

2 UNFURNISHED AND ONE FURNISHED room to rent cheap at [illegible] Alder st 9m6

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE, with or without board N E corner Sixth and Stark 4mtf

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH fire gas and use of bathroom Rent reduced. Inquire at 191 Seventh street 4mtf

FLATS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping or rooms as desired. No 3[illegible] [illegible] m10tf

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, furnished complete, also rooms en suite or single, 116 Fifth street 7m1m

FOR RENT CENTRALLY LOCATED—A BAY window alcove suite, use of bath reference required Inquire at Towne & Moore's 10mtf

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS GAS BATH, etc convenient to street cars. Inquire at 3[illegible] Morrison st corner Pacific 1mtf

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 189 TAYLOR st to family without children 13mtf

FOR RENT GOOD DWELLING HOUSE WITH modern conveniences 2 blocks from postoffice [illegible] month J W GILLETTE 27 Stark st 11tf

FOR RENT—STORES ON NORTH FRONT, opposite Greenwich dock also the upper floor containing 17 rooms suitable for offices or lodging house Apply to [illegible] Huntington cor D and 15th sts.

HOUSE TO RENT NO 87 NINTH ST HAS 8 rooms and all modern improvements Inquire No 194 First [illegible] 5mtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL—HERMAN METZGER DEALER IN Hides Skins Wool and Fur removed to corner Front and Alder sts. 28ftf

HAWARDEN CASTLE CAPT DAVIS, FROM Montevideo Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew GIBSON QUACKENBUSH & CO Consignees.

BIDS FOR LIGHTING STREETS—THE COMmittee on Fire and Water are authorized to receive bids for lighting the streets not to exceed $100 per month. Bids must state the number of lights that will be furnished for the above amount The committee reserve the right to reject any bid Bids received until [illegible] M March 15, 1886

J. E. LAING
N. K. WEST
ALEX McANDAL,
Committee

Portland [illegible] March 11 1886 [illegible]

NORTH FIRST ST BET THIRD AND FOURTH [illegible] known as [illegible] House owing to recent purchase by the undersigned has been thoroughly renovated and will hereafter be kept as a first class lodging house, furnished rooms reduced in prices [illegible] 13m3 M R HART

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED MANUFACTurers of brick have appointed J M Day wood our agent for the sale of Brick Office for sale and collections at No [illegible] Stark st. Portland

F I JEFFERY
N VERSTEEG
JOHN J DUNN
WEBBERG & JENSON,
LABIE & CARNS

11m1m

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD—NOTICE of Stockholders meeting—Stockholders are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, corner F and Front streets, in the city of Portland County of Multnomah State of Oregon, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, at noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may legally come before the meeting WALTER W. BRETHERTON Sec'y. Portland Or March 13 1886 13m1m

CAPLES AND MULKEY HAVE REMOVED their law office to Mulkey's new block, Northeast cor Second and Morrison sts. Entrance from either Morrison or Second 6m1m

WAH HING & CO., FORMERLY OF NO 47 Washington st, have removed their fine stock of Japanese goods to No 30 Alder st bet First and Second sts where they will continue to keep a fine line of Japanese goods and also continue in their tailoring business Make every thing to order 4m2m

BOOKS POSTED BILLS MADE OUT AND COLlections attended to Charges moderate. Call or address The Old Bookstore 123 Third street 3m1m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 16 N Front st. Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer 130 Front Street.

C. CÆSAR & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants 30 North Front street, Portland

MASON, EHRMAN & CO WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants, Nos 2 and 4 North Front street Portland Or 2m

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co 84 Front street, cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. Q. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce 1[illegible] Front st between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants Nos [illegible] North Front st Portland Or.

SLATTEN & CHURCH COMMISSION MERchants in country produce butter cheese, dried and green fruits [illegible] st. Portland Or 20mtf

GIBSON QUACKENBUSH & CO SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W cor Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or

MARK LEVY COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer and dealer in tropical and domestic green dried and canned fruits nuts, figs dates and raisins. 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N Front and D sts. Portland, Or

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 4[illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or

J. O'CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer dealer in ship stores garden and grass seeds foreign and domestic fruits etc N E cor Front and Alder sts. Portland Or

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY

Z. T. WRIGHT FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Stationary Engines Oil Brass Goods, Inspirators Pumps, Belts etc Laundry Machinery a specialty [illegible] Portland

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 68 and 70 Front st. Portland, Or

CHAS. H. DODD & CO SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header Schuttler Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. M FISK CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. ANalysis of all substances. 10 First street, Portland 2m1m

WM GARDNER & CO PRACTICAL PLUMBers Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty Corner Third and Alder sts. Portland.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY HARNESS HARDware 74 Front st. Portland Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO 109 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings Etc.

MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON BORGESON & CO 102 FRONT ST. Portland and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1851 Portland Or

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HROPLE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS; [illegible] and 64 Front st. Portland Or

De Haven's
Dyspepsia Destroyer!
D. D. D.
A Safe and Certain Cure
—FOR—
SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,
Dyspepsia and Loss of Appetite.
For Sale by all Druggists

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 109 First St.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1886.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH LITERATURE

Readers of English have long wanted a [illegible] past, yet comprehensive and thorough history of German literature. This need has recently been supplied by a translation of a recent work of W[illegible]scher. These volumes begin the history of literature of Germany in the earliest stages of its growth and formation, and brings it down to the close or near the close of the last generation. The death of Goethe, the greatest of German authors, which [illegible] shortly after the publication of his completed drama of "Faust," marks a conspicuous epoch, and it is appropriately made the period at which this history closes.

It is singular that the greatest of German writers should be the last, or almost the last of a long line of genius and culture, instead of the beginning, such a line like Homer and Shakespeare. Goethe's poetry and philosophy were the consummate fruit and the most excellent product of German thought through all the years of its growth and existence. It was the repeated promise of centuries to which all the past had pointed, and was a preparation. All the lights of previous intellectual periods, all the rays of solar splendor which had previously been shed were converged upon him, and he reflected their perfect and unparalleled effulgence. On the contrary, Homer was the source and fountain of all ancient poetical thought, as Shakespeare was of all English poetical thought. From them as from the fountain all the splendors of the literature to which they each gave existence were radiated and distributed among those who followed them. From Shakespeare all the paths of contemplation, of study of beauty diverged and pointed in every direction. All the paths of contemplation, of study of poetic beauty that the German language had outlined converged in Goethe, and there they ended. Shakespeare was the sublime creator of a literature. Goethe was the sublime creature of a literature. That was the grand distinction which existed between them.

The difference between German philosophical and esthetic thought and the similar mental processes of the English speaking race is such that the most industrious study is necessary for a person educated in the English language to comprehend the problems of German philosophy and taste, or for a German mind to understand the operations of the English and American mind. The German intellect delights in mysticism. It dwells and burrows in obscurity. Long drawn parallels, remote resemblances and shadowy limits of meaning constitute its usual methods. The greatest German writers, or those regarded by Germans as the greatest, are those who are least intelligible to a plain understanding and to the rational, cultivated sense of the student. The greatest English writers, or those regarded by the English speaking races as the greatest, are those who are most transparent, whose meaning lies upon the crystal surface of their style, whose thought may be as profound, but are also as clear as the ethereal depths in which the stars of the evening are seen. When Carlyle or Emerson approaches the nearest to apparent meaninglessness, they most closely resemble the models of German thought and philosophy. When Goethe and Schiller are the clearest as to their thought and form of expression they most resemble the great models of English thought and philosophy.

Poetical beauty, however, is the same in all languages. It may have hues of brightness and lines of grace that are peculiar to one language, be not peculiar to [illegible] are expressed in one language may in a way be translatable into all languages. [illegible] poetic thought is [illegible] in whatever garb it may be dressed. A [illegible] of beauty is a joy not only forever, but everywhere. All mankind are kin in their [illegible] appreciation of those beauties of thought and language which appeal to the imagination and the heart. Every language spoken by man is capable of expressing poetic beauty, and beauty expressed in any language spoken by man is intelligible in every language. The poetic sense is like the other senses; no human being is entirely without it.

Schiller's early death was the greatest loss that German literature ever suffered. His was a growing mind. His latest productions were his best. He was reaching to higher planes of thought when he died, and he might have reached the highest had he been spared to such an extreme length of days as Goethe enjoyed. The scope of his intellect and genius continued to enlarge from his youth to the period of his past middle age, when, like Burns and [illegible], he went to an early grave.

In this busy age none except students, professional linguists and those whose wealth enables them to follow the pursuits of an elegant leisure, can spare time to acquire a foreign language for the mere purpose of enjoying the best things that its literature contains. The great mass of readers must be contented with knowing one language and to read the works of foreign authors in translations. It is in this way that Germans read Shakespeare and Byron, and that we, or the most of us, must read Goethe and Schiller. In translations we lose the music and the aptness of expression that a poem contains in the original, but the thought, the images, the gift that genius bestows may be preserved. Poetical paraphrases, called translations, are as a rule poor stuff. A prose translation of a poem written in a foreign language is the best, and then the reader who desires to understand the right [illegible] may [illegible] to the lines and between them to [illegible] the inward thought and excellence which the language half conceals half discloses. By no other method can a reader get an adequate knowledge of an author writing in a foreign tongue.

PIONEER HOME BUILDING

A Chehalis, Washington, paper invites young men of the [illegible] to emigration [illegible] take up land, saying:

[illegible] of Western Washington [illegible]

This advice might be of profit to a class of people who would [illegible] well, but to young men who have no [illegible] for pioneer home building, it is misleading. The average immigrant who comes westward seeking [illegible] which he has always been accustomed to [illegible] ment in manufacturing industries. It is as unintelligible as if it were promulgated in Sanskrit.

The young man who has been brought up in agricultural sections that were reclaimed from the wilderness in the time of his grandfather or perhaps two generations ago would be as helpless in an industrial [illegible] the "lonesome" [illegible] forests of Western Washington [illegible]. He simply knows nothing of the labor [illegible] that is involved in home building under present conditions. Nor does he [illegible] become versed in the [illegible] of getting along upon a piece of land with profits in prospective rather than present.

The knowledge, the knack, as [illegible] people express it, of thriving under such conditions is a part of the bodily growth and daily routine of the life of the boy and girl brought up amid such surroundings.

To secure a home by the slow process of hewing it out of the woods is not impossible, nor is it a formidable process to men and women who understand the labor and the time that it requires. Contentment dwells with such people as these and they do not grow impatient in comparing the little clearing that is the result of the steady toil of years, to the vast area of the unreclaimed acres that surrounds it. Such people as these take naturally to the land, without urging. They do not reckon the labor that they bestow upon it at so much per day, but are content if, in the course of long years, it aggregates them a very modest home with comfortable surroundings.

THE RESULT OF LAWLESSNESS

It is [illegible] that every intelligent individual in the state [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Chinese [illegible] from Oregon City has already [illegible] taken the leading industry of the state. The Oregon City woolen mills crippled in [illegible] operations by the forcible withdrawal of a [illegible] of its trained working force were [illegible] to stop the larger part of its machinery for the last three days of the past week, [illegible] the new hands to catch up with their part of the work. One hundred and fifty men thrown out of employment for three days represent a [illegible] sum in the aggregate to a community as small as that of which these [illegible] are [illegible]; [illegible] it is no small matter to the wage earners. This is certainly an [illegible] fulfillment of the promise that agitators [illegible] upon the Chinese in Oregon City. It is possible that the actual laboring men of that place who were misled [illegible] sympathy for the movement in the beginning may now [illegible] that its [illegible] is to [illegible] the community.

It is claimed that some men of honest intent are identified with this anti-Chinese crusade. Charitably disposed persons have been willing to grant that men holding superficial views of the causes that have [illegible] hard times and lack of employment might have honestly thought that the presence of the Chinese was the principal cause of the state of affairs, and, so believing, were ready to identify themselves with a movement that looked for redress through the gradual, orderly substitution of white for Chinese labor. But that any honest advocate of genuine labor interests has ever thought for one moment that such interests would be advanced by "running out" the Chinese, as at Oregon City and Albina and as contemplated in this city by the programme of a riotous "Congress," no intelligent person believes or has at any stage of this agitation believed. Hence it follows that if honest effort was to some extent enlisted in this agitation in the beginning, it made speedy retreat when the programme of [illegible] "Congress" was given to the public and committees were appointed to carry it out. Obviously then the "movement" at this stage is upheld [illegible] by persons who are too destitute in an [illegible] and moral sense for the pestilent crew who make boast of their utter worthlessness by denominating themselves "leaders and agitators." What care these for the [illegible] closing of the Oregon City woolen mills and the deprivation that willing laborers suffer thereby? What care they for anything, indeed, except to indulge in bluster and brag at anti-coolie meetings, masquerade in grimy sacks [illegible] at midnight [illegible], and perjure themselves and friends in attempts to prove, when caught, that they were sleeping when the outrage was perpetrated.

Out upon the demagogue who offers insult to common intelligence by intimating that there is a real intent to benefit labor at the bottom of such outrageous proceedings. It [illegible] the actual loss that has [illegible] taken laborers at Oregon City to prove this pretense to be the shallowest [illegible] to the extent of quiet [illegible] even the eviction of the Chinese deserve the lesson that they have received.

No community can afford to permit, much less to [illegible] they have a right to feel [illegible] when calamity results.

SUNDAY BREAD

The people of New England are occasionally surprised by being confronted with a law that has slumbered upon their statute books for a third or half or an entire century. The latest example of this was made two months ago in Boston by an order of the police commissioners compelling bakers to close their establishments at 10 o'clock on Sunday mornings and keep them closed through the day. The order was made in accordance with a "blue law" which had been practically suspended in that city for more than forty years by opening the bake shops between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoons. As might have been expected confusion and inconvenience and indignation resulted from this sudden spasm of Sunday observance. The bakers were notified to stop the sale of bread, but the thousands of people who are their customers could only receive notification when they applied at the closed shops for their usual Sunday evening loaf, and, being hungry and disappointed, were excusable if the regulation did not increase their respect for Sunday observance.

The Boston *Post* gives expression to the common sense of the age, as opposed to the antique sentiment that is expressed in the "blue laws," saying:

"It can hardly be urged that selling bread to the public between the hours of 4 and 6 on Sunday afternoons is a vicious custom. It has proved so great a convenience, in some cases almost a necessity, that public sentiment has [illegible] felt in duty bound to [illegible] it. The method of keeping the 'staff of life' fresh over the Sabbath that [illegible] under the [illegible] dispensation has not been handed down to this generation, and if the people, as they [illegible], do prefer fresh bread to stale, they ought [illegible] some way of supplying [illegible] at all times."

The [illegible] bakers have [illegible] trade and the prospect is good [illegible] made for another era with nothing [illegible] Sunday loaf from the mouths of [illegible].

Gen. Joe Johnston [illegible] his own a story at the Barbara Frietchie [illegible] as embalmed by the poet Whittier with the evident intention of smashing it. Others have [illegible] before [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Woolsey's [illegible] in the current No[illegible] elucidates the whole matter [illegible] present and prospective, so plainly that no intelligent person will fail to grasp the essential conditions of the issue now presented to our statesmanship. It contains a notable suggestion for the settlement of the controversy. At times the inshore fishing privileges on the coasts of the provinces have been valuable. At present they are not of much value. The time may come when they will be valuable again. Dr. Woolsey's proposition is to purchase by the payment of a lump sum in money the right for all time, separating the question of the right to fish from all questions of reciprocity in trade which are of domestic concern, and leave all questions of tariff and reciprocity in trade to be arranged independently from time to time. In any arrangement of fishery rights the interest of the Pacific coast must not be forgotten. The adjacent waters of British Columbia are better ground than our own coast for several varieties of fish, but it has been held by the English authorities that our fishery treaty did not include [illegible] coast waters and our fishermen have been excluded rigorously. Our representatives in Congress should [illegible] this matter into every discussion of this subject till our necessities are thoroughly understood.

IT MUST STOP

Outlawry has reached a degree where it is [illegible] a shame but a public menace. The sheriff, it seems, is not able to protect those who are the objects of persecution—at least he has failed to do so. The citizens of Portland will not longer sit by idly while [illegible] escape the punishment due. [illegible] citizens, representative of public decency and honor, have asked the [illegible] shall be taken [illegible] laws. The [illegible] will be held. This is like the [illegible] this city means something. It means nothing [illegible] It means a rule under the highest [illegible] the punishment [illegible] and follow the [illegible] Outlaws, rioters, assassins, this is a warning. Heed it.

A sect of religious communists known as [illegible] own [illegible] acres of the finest [illegible] Ohio. The [illegible] located in [illegible] has endorsed and [illegible] permitted it. The present settlement is [illegible] sixty-five miles from Cleveland and was [illegible]. The lands are held in common. The community is governed by a board of three trustees for its exterior interests, and a committee of five elected annually, for its internal interests. The people live among themselves, have their own meeting house, hotel, [illegible] houses and own a woolen factory. The society is incorporated under the laws of Ohio as [illegible], and the community is peaceable and law abiding.

The [illegible] citizens [illegible] to receive and [illegible] expected against [illegible] understood to be coming for the purpose of [illegible] Baker Hansen and [illegible] the [illegible] organ. The "organizer and agitator" [illegible] he and his [illegible] think it safer and more [illegible] to make [illegible] midnight masks [illegible] Chinese.

A Washington correspondent [illegible] of the thirty-six votes in favor of [illegible], counting the two Virginia senators, who cannot fairly be said to represent Virginia sentiment to-day, were cast by southern senators. Two of the affirmative votes were from northern states, while seven of the eleven votes against it belonged to the South. Only twelve of the whole thirty-eight states were represented by both senators in a vote which throws away millions and [illegible] a policy of paternalism. In [illegible] states there was not a [illegible] in the [illegible] or the negative. [illegible] the voice of the people remains unspoken. This degrading charity is not [illegible] is forced upon the South.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone's Irish land scheme will call for $[illegible] at the lowest estimate to the British [illegible], which now reaches nearly $[illegible]. This is the smallest sum for which the government could purchase such lands in Ireland as would be necessary for carrying out Mr. Gladstone's plans, and it is probable that the expense would be still greater. The objection to this enormous expenditure is likely to be the most serious obstacle with which Mr. Gladstone will have to contend.

[illegible] coming murder trial [illegible] will be a gigantic battle of lawyers. Six of these are engaged on the defense, while Prosecuting Attorney Chamberlain has called three brethren to his aid in making out a case for the state. The trial has been postponed until June to give these members of the legal fraternity time to look up technicalities. Law and evidence amount to little in murder trials, and juries hang much oftener than criminals.

Members of the Baptist church at Albany have organized a "Chapter [illegible]" society, the purpose of which is explained by the following pledge: "I hereby agree to read one chapter daily in the Bible unless something important prevents." When a pledge of this kind is necessary to secure a study of the scriptures by professed Christians, [illegible] very likely to look in upon them [illegible] frequently.

[illegible] the well known financial writer of the New York [illegible], will furnish [illegible] a brief letter each week hereafter [illegible] The first of them [illegible] on another page.

[illegible] Which [illegible] such matter is an improvement [illegible]

THE G. S. WRIGHT MASSACRE

An Indian who Instigated and Assisted in the Massacre under Arrest

About fourteen years since the steamer G. S. Wright was [illegible]

[illegible] the ill fated vessel [illegible] not wholly instigate the murder of the passengers and crew. The authorities are working up the case and from the evidence of several Indians in the vicinity of the wreck there is every probability that one at least of the guilty parties will be brought to justice, though fourteen years have gone by since the terrible deed was committed.

All [illegible]
Dalles [illegible]

The only agitators for forcible removal of the Chinese from this city are [illegible] dawdlers who largely prowl around the streets of day and lose a borrowed dollar or two at poker in the evening.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES repainted, retrimmed and thoroughly renovated in the best manner and at lowest prices for first-class work at the North Pacific Mfg Co., 22d and T streets.

Parties will find choice meals at [illegible]'s, Holton House, Alder street.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The Firms and Corporations who are Engaged in Manufacturing—the Extent of their Experience in the Same and Number of Persons Employed.

NO. [illegible]

[illegible] column [illegible] all industries now in operation on the North West coast.

[illegible] carriages and buggies [illegible]

[illegible]

The Salem [illegible] of new type and presses [illegible] was busily engaged [illegible] complete an establishment for the execution of book and job printing of all kinds. Mr. W[illegible] has the fastest and latest improved power presses, run constantly by steam, and with these facilities, and an almost unlimited stock of material, he finds no difficulty in keeping up with his increasing business. In his [illegible] we were shown a long line of [illegible] filed with legal blanks, of which it is said he carries the largest stock in the state. His catalogue is sent free on application, giving the prices, rates of discount [illegible] blank books, etc., are manufactured in the [illegible] style and with [illegible] for all work. It is no wonder that he is constantly kept employed. All his stock is purchased for cash in the [illegible] direct from the manufacturers. Mr. W[illegible] [illegible] business here in 18[illegible] economy and an honest desire to deserve success has built up a business which [illegible] might well feel proud. He certainly deserves all the success he has achieved.

[illegible] STEAM CARPET CLEANING.

[illegible] upon the good housewife [illegible] of keeping things in an [illegible] and clean condition, and the "man of the house" [illegible] some bright morning gets orders to take dinner down town. This means taking up the carpets [illegible] question. The Portland Steam [illegible] Cleaning establishment, which started two weeks ago, is now in [illegible] machinery [illegible] week. [illegible] to send the carpets, blankets and mattresses and [illegible] works, South First and [illegible]. Telephone [illegible] at Knight & Strong's drug store.

HOW TO MARRY.

A Treatise that Should be Read by Every Young Fellow Seeking a Sweetheart.

The following is a Philadelphia physician's advice to a young man prospecting for a wife:

When the adult age is reached—when truly every positive requires a negative [illegible] with the [illegible], like birds, they [illegible] and it is not good for man to be alone. [illegible] great event of a man's life is to seek and secure a sweetheart and then have a wedding day. How to choose the proper wife and companion is the puzzle of puzzles in every man's experience. Some [illegible] for beauty, others for accomplishments and blandishments, some for wealth, [illegible] and family; but, after all, [illegible] prudence and discretion [illegible] should act as the all inspiring [illegible]. Happiness follows love, and wealth cannot buy happiness. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Falsehood [illegible]

When [illegible] the anti-Chinese congress dare not utter just what it meant. The [illegible] is [illegible] by the midnight violence at Albina [illegible] murdered. The Portland papers honor these men by saying that they are kuklux. That is base flattery. The kuklux were gentlemen by the side of them. They had a grievance. These idle fellows have none.

James G. Blaine's twenty years of congress. [illegible] F. French, agent, 120 Third street.

[illegible] 50 cents each [illegible]

BORN.

DIED.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

COAL [illegible] FOURTH AND [illegible]

BARBER WANTED [illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $ [illegible] CASH [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

[illegible] ON CARPET WEAVER [illegible] CAESAR [illegible]

RUHH! RUHH! RUHH!

[illegible]

TIVOLI THEATER.

[illegible]

Open Every Evening.

INFORMATION WANTED of [illegible] George [illegible] R. DAWSON [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIANS. FORMER RESIDENTS OF THE KEYSTONE [illegible] G. W. ELLIOTT [illegible]

NEWSPAPER [illegible] HAS OPENED HIS [illegible]

LENT.

[illegible]

SECOND-HAND SHOW CASES.

[illegible]

UPHOLD THE DIGNITY OF WHITE LABOR

[illegible] San Francisco [illegible]

Ask for CAHN, NICKELSBURG & CO'S White Labor BOOTS and SHOES

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURE.

SPIRITUAL FORCES OF ANCIENT CHINA,

BY

PROF. J. B. GROSSMAN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17,

[illegible]

Admission 50c

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

THOMPSON OPERA CO.

This Evening!

"FALKA"

SPRING MILLINERY

[illegible]

Adcock

First and Main.

[illegible]

Ask Yourself the Question

[illegible]

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co

Of Milwaukee Wis.,

[illegible] Strength, Security, Low Cost and Liberality of Contract [illegible] one of the leading companies in the United States

FRANCIS & REED, General Agents
FOR OREGON AND WASHINGTON,
P. O. Box 488. Office 9 Stark St.
Portland, Oregon.

NEW TO-DAY.

1886 : : SPRING : : 1886
GRAND
Millinery Display!
TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY,
March 16, 17, 18.
THE BOUQUET,
[illegible] Thompson St.
NELLIS & CO., Props.

KOHN
THE CLOTHIER
Cor Second and Morrison Streets

HERE'S A HOW D'YE DO!

[illegible]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

[illegible]

Men's [illegible] Suits, Overcoats, Children's Kilt Suits, Boys Suits, Fine Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, [illegible] etc.

HATS! HATS!

[illegible] Eastern Styles at very low prices.

MIKADO HATS $[illegible]—Plum, Brown, Nutria [illegible]

Send your address and we will [illegible] New Illustrated Catalogue with samples [illegible]

KOHN THE HATTER AND [illegible]
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

THE [illegible]

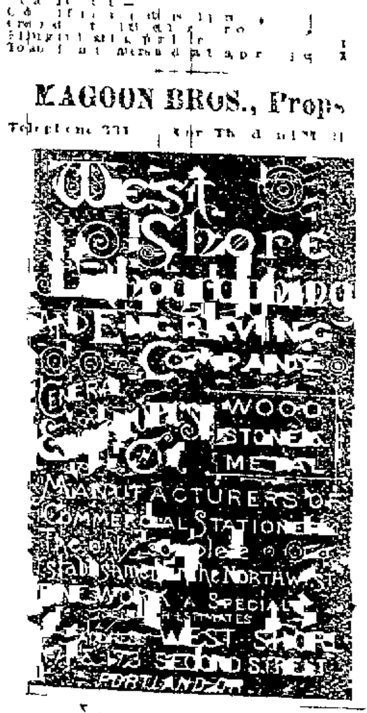
SCHEDULE OF RATES

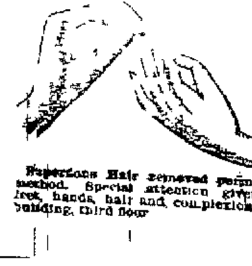
[illegible]

TWO HORSE COUPES

[illegible]

MAGOON BROS., Props.
Telephone 331 [illegible]





Miss [illegible]
Chiropodist.

Superfluous Hair removed permanently by a new method. Special attention given to care of the feet, hands, hair and complexion. Room 11 Labbe building, third floor.

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIALTIES
RECEIVED THIS WEEK:

[illegible] dozen ASSORTED JERSEYS, all colors and mixtures, for Ladies and Misses, newest shapes, at strictly New York prices.
Cloak Department.

[illegible] case ASSORTED TERRY COVERS and [illegible] new designs, from 25 cents [illegible]
Domestic Department.

CRINKLED ZEPHYR (Scotch) the Latest Novelty in Wash Goods.

100 pcs REAL SCOTCH GINGHAMS, the [illegible] collection of designs [illegible] shown here, retailed at wholesale prices.
Domestic Department.

PICOT RIBBONS
Fancy Goods Dept.

PEKIN and MUSIC STRIPED SILKS
Silk Department.

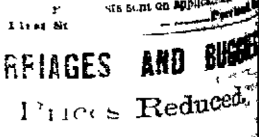
ALL AT OUR ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Lipman [illegible] Co.

SOUTHERN and COLLIER
WHITE LEAD
Of St. Louis, Mo.
BERRY BROS' CELEBRATED
Varnishes & Hard Oil Finish
Detroit, Mich.
JOHN W. MASURY & SONS (New York)
COLORS IN OIL & JAPAN
G. W. GRAY & SONS (Salem)
Pure Boiled and Raw
Linseed Oil,
J. J. ADAMS & CO. (New York)
BRUSHES.
The Celebrated RED CROSS [illegible]
MIXED PAINT.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT BY
KELLY, DUNNE & CO.
Manufacturers Importers and Dealers [illegible]
Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes
and Brushes,
42 Front St., Portland, Or.
[illegible] FOR PRICE LIST.

NATHAN [illegible] KOHN
CHARLES KOHN & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
Portland, Or.
[illegible] the Trade and Public the following well known and exquisite Wines:
From A. DE LUZE & FILS, Bordeaux
CLARETS & WHITE WINES.
[illegible] MARLY & LIGER BELAIR, [illegible]
RED AND WHITE BURGUNDIES.
[illegible] M. PABSTMANN SOHN, Mayence
SCHULZ & WAGNER, Frankfort
HOCK WINES.
SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT.

[illegible] TON & [illegible]
PHILADELPHIA



LAWN MOWER.
Garden Tools, Fishing Tackle,
Electric Goods.
Sole Agents
[illegible] ELECTRIC BATTERIES
[illegible] sent on application.
[illegible] First St.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES
Prices Reduced.
[illegible] FIRST CLASS WORK [illegible]
Lower than Ever Before
[illegible] market. Cash buyers should [illegible]
Call and Examine our Stock before Purchasing
NORTH PACIFIC MFG CO.,
Twenty-Second and T [illegible]

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Carpets,
Oilcloths, [illegible]
MATS, etc., etc.
First and Yamhill sts.

City Taxes.

THE TAX ROLL FOR 1885 IS NOW [illegible] for collection and all [illegible] be paid at my office, [illegible] days from this date, or the same [illegible] delinquent.
Portland, Feb. 18, 1886.

The Oregonian,

[illegible]

OREGONIAN IN SAN FRANCISCO [illegible]

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible]

THE CHURCHES

[illegible]

TO TEST THE [illegible] LAW

[illegible] Taylor has rendered a decision in the case recently brought in the state circuit [illegible] Astoria to test the validity of the [illegible] law. He held in substance that while [illegible] was constitutional and the city council [illegible] for its observance he would sustain [illegible] demurrer entered by defendant's counsel, [illegible] in order to admit of an immediate [illegible] to the supreme court to which tribunal [illegible] will at once be appealed, the probability being that it will be argued during the [illegible] term.

[illegible] and down town people send their orders [illegible] cakes and bread to the German bakery, 287 [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

SPECIALTIES

RECEIVED THIS WEEK:

...zen ASSORTED JERSEYS [illegible] lors and [illegible] d Misses [illegible] dy New [illegible] Department.

...e ASSORTED TERRY COVERS and SCARFS, [illegible] cents up [illegible] Department.

...LED ZEPHYR [illegible] the Latest [illegible] Novelties in W[illegible] Goods

...pcs REAL SCOTCH GINGHAMS, the most [illegible] of designs [illegible] re aled at [illegible] the prices [illegible] Dress Department,

...T RIBBONS [illegible] Dry Goods Dep't.

...N and MUSIC STRIPED SILKS [illegible] Department.

ALL AT OUR ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

S. Lipman & Co.

SOUTHERN and COLLIER

WHITE LEADS,

of St. Louis, Mo.

BERRY BROS' CELEBRATED

...rnishes & Hard Oil Finish

Detroit, Mich.

...N W. MASURY & SONS (New York)

COLORS IN OIL & JAPAN.

G. W. GRAY & SON'S (Salem)

...re Boiled and Raw

Linseed Oil.

...ADAMS & CO. (New York) Celebrated

BRUSHES.

...e Celebrated RED CROSS Brand of

...IXED PAINTS

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT BY

...LLY, DUNNE & CO.,

...M[illegible] facturers, Importers and Dealers in

...nts, Oils, Glass, Varnishes

and Brushes,

12 Front St., Portland, Or.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST

...HARLES KOHN.

...ARLES KOHN & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

Portland, Or.

[illegible] the following well known and exquisite Wines:

...n A. DE LUZE & FILS, Bordeaux,

...LARETS & WHITE WINES.

...IAREY & LIGER-BELAIR, Nuits,

RED AND WHITE BURGUNDIES.

...M. PABSTMAN SOHN, Mayence, and

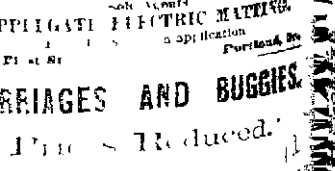
SCHULZ & WAGNER, Frankfurt,

HOCK WINES.

...D IN LOTS TO SUIT.

...TON & HA...

PHILADELPHIA



LAWN MOWER

...den Tools, Fishing Tackle,

Electric Goods,

Sole Agents

...APPLEGATE ELECTRIC MATTING.

[illegible] application [illegible] Portland, Or.

...First St.

...RRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

Prices Reduced.

[illegible] WORK to all bran[illegible]

...ower than Ever Before

...in the market [illegible] is shown and not [illegible]

...and Examine our Stock before Purchasing.

NORTH PACIFIC M'F'G CO.,

Twenty Second and T Sts.

J. COLBERT

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CARPETS,

...CLOTHS, [illegible]

MATS, etc., etc.

[illegible] Portland,

...and Yamhill sts.

City Taxes.

TAX POLL FOR 1886 IS NOW IN MY HANDS [illegible] collection, and all taxes [illegible] at my office, No. 105 [illegible] from this date, or the same will be [illegible]

[illegible] C. MCKENZIE? [illegible]

...tland, Feb 18, 1886. 5m-to18

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN ADVANCE.

Daily, Sunday, per month [illegible]

Daily, Sunday excepted, per year [illegible]

Daily, Sunday, per year [illegible]

Weekly, per year [illegible]

[illegible] year [illegible]

To city subscribers: Daily, Sunday excepted [illegible]

Daily, delivered, Sunday included [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] THEATRE [illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE, March [illegible]

[illegible] THEATER [illegible]

[illegible] OPERA HOUSE [illegible]

STANDARD THEATER [illegible]

[illegible] Emmagers

[illegible] OPERA HOUSE [illegible]

[illegible] GARDENS [illegible]

[illegible] BUILDING [illegible] and the Battle of Waterloo [illegible]

THE OREGONIAN IN SAN FRANCISCO

[illegible] on sale at the Palace Hotel News Stand [illegible] day in the week.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, March 13, [illegible] P. M.

[illegible]	Height of Bar	Change last 24 hours	Ther	Wind direction	Rain fall inch	State of weather
[illegible]				W	1	Fair
[illegible]	30.04	11	40	W	00	Fair
[illegible]	29.99	11	43	SW	0	Fair
[illegible]	30.0[illegible]	6	40	W	0	Fair
[illegible]	29.95	05	41	SW	00	Fair
[illegible]	29.91	—13	5[illegible]	NW	0	Cloudy
[illegible]	30.23	1	[illegible]	W	00	Fair
[illegible]	29.8[illegible]	1	41	SW		Fair

[illegible] thermometer 40, max mum 53

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

San Francisco, March 13, 8 P. M.—[illegible] for the next thirty-two hours for Oregon [illegible] territory generally fair weather.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

[illegible] to arrive over the N. P. R. R.: [illegible] Rowland, Harvey Anderson, M[illegible], P. Eighler, A. McNab, [illegible], [illegible] W. Maxon and fifty immigrants.

[illegible] to arrive over the [illegible]: [illegible] Shaw, Harry Callipriest, C. J. Smith, [illegible], Charles Francis, Geo. H. Hart, [illegible] and Robert Beynman and [illegible].

THE CHURCHES

[illegible] at the Advent Christian m[illegible] Second and Mill streets, at 11 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] Church, corner [illegible] and [illegible] at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday [illegible] at 12:15 A. M.

[illegible] Men's Christian association—An [illegible] young men will be given in Y. M. C. A. [illegible] afternoon at 3 to 4. Rev George Stea[illegible]

[illegible] Street Methodist Episcopal church [illegible] at 10:15. Young people's praise [illegible] at 6:30 P. M. Preaching by the pastor [illegible] evening.

[illegible] Congregational Church, corner Second [illegible] streets—Services conducted m[illegible] by Rev G. H. Atkinson, D. D. [illegible] school at 12:30.

[illegible] Episcopal chapel, corner of [illegible] and Fifth streets.—Divine service will [illegible] in the chapel at 11 A. M. and 7:30 [illegible] Sunday school at 10 A. M. Seats free.

[illegible] Evangelical Lutheran church—[illegible] Services Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 [illegible] and Thursday 7:30 P. M. Sunday school [illegible] P. M. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening.

[illegible] Presbyterian church, corner of Washington and Third streets.—Services morning and evening conducted by the pastor, Dr. [illegible] Young people and strangers made welcome. Seats for all.

[illegible] Christian Church—Columbia and First streets. Preaching by the pastor, J. [illegible] at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school [illegible] Young people's meeting Tuesday, and [illegible] meeting Thursday at 7:30.

[illegible] Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and [illegible] streets, Wm R. Stevenson pastor [illegible] at 11 A. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 [illegible] people's praise service at 6:30 P. M. Rev [illegible] will preach in the morning [illegible] evening service.

[illegible] Congregational church, corner of [illegible] and E streets. Preaching Sunday at [illegible] M. by Mr Haffenden. Sunday school at [illegible] P. M. Gospel and praise service at 7:30 P. M. [illegible] prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 P. M. [illegible] are invited.

[illegible] German Evangelical church, corner of [illegible] and Clay streets.—Services Sunday, [illegible] 14th, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. [illegible] school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching by [illegible], Rev A. Schlenk. The public are [illegible] invited to attend all services.

[illegible] Methodist Episcopal church, corner [illegible] and Eleventh streets—Rev F. W. Cas[illegible] pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 [illegible] Morning subject: "Luther's Decision." [illegible] subject: "God's Providence." Sunday school at 12:15. Prayer service Thursday [illegible] 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

[illegible] Church—Corner of Yamhill and [illegible] streets, T. L. Eliot, minister. Services [illegible] A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Theme of the evening lecture, "The Aims of Socialism and Their [illegible] to Religion." Nihilism and communism will be distinguished from social and [illegible] constructive work of socialism [illegible] from the destructive.

[illegible] Baptist church, corner of Fourth and [illegible] streets—Rev J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. [illegible] at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning [illegible] This the Missionary [illegible] evening: "The Immeasurable Love of God." Even[illegible] sermon to be followed by baptism. [illegible] people's meeting at 6:30 Sunday evening. [illegible] school at 12:30 M. All these services [illegible] to the public. Strangers welcome.

[illegible] Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth [illegible] streets.—Pastor Rev. J. Trumbull Lee. [illegible] of Baptism and The Lord's Sup[illegible] will be administered in the morning at [illegible] Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Y. P. [illegible] their regular praise and prayer service [illegible] P. M. At 7:30 P. M. the anniversary [illegible] of the Young Peoples Christian union [illegible] place in the church, and will be c[illegible] by the officers of the union.

[illegible] Street M. E. church, corner Hall and [illegible] streets. Sunday services: Class meeting [illegible] Preaching at 11 o'clock A. M. [illegible] church [illegible] school at 12:15 P. M. Mission Sunday [illegible] at Baker's hall 3 P. M. Children's meeting [illegible] P. M. Public singing service [illegible] P. M. [illegible] 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Monday [illegible] P. M., corner South First and Porter [illegible] Young people's meeting Tuesday 7:30 [illegible] general prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 [illegible] Free seats to all services.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

[illegible] Episcopal church—Rev. S. F. W[illegible] rector. Services as usual, at 11 A. M. and [illegible] school meets at 12:30 o'clock.

[illegible] Evangelical church, Stephens addition [illegible] C. C. Poling, pastor—Services as usual at [illegible] A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school meets [illegible] A. M.

[illegible] church, corner of G and Seventh [illegible] Rev. C. H. Hobart, pastor—Regular services [illegible] 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath school [illegible] at 12:30 P. M.

[illegible] Temperance hall, Tibbett's addition—Divine [illegible] on Sabbath, March 14, at 3 P. M. Sermon by Rev D. O. Ghormley. Sabbath school [illegible] 2 P. M. All are invited.

[illegible] David's Episcopal church, Rev John W. [illegible] rector—Services as usual both morning [illegible] and evening. Sunday school at 10 A. M. [illegible] Friday evening at 7:30, o'clock as usual.

[illegible] Congregational church, Holladay's addition—Rev Daniel Staver, pastor. Services at [illegible] usual hours, both morning and evening. [illegible] school meets at 12:30 o'clock. Prayer [illegible] on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

[illegible] Presbyterian church corner of Sixth and I [illegible] Rev D. O. Ghormley, pastor. Divine [illegible] on Sabbath, March 14, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sermons by the pastor. Sabbath [illegible] at 12:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Thursday [illegible] evening at 7:30. All are invited.

TO TEST THE KEADY LAW

[illegible] Taylor has rendered a decision in the [illegible] recently brought in the state circuit [illegible] at Astoria to test the validity of the Keady [illegible] law. He held in substance that while [illegible] was constitutional and the city council [illegible] for its observance, he would sustain [illegible] demurrer entered by defendant's counsel, [illegible] in order to admit of an immediate [illegible] to the supreme court, to which tribunal [illegible] will at once be appealed, the probability [illegible] being that it will be argued during the [illegible] term.

[illegible] and down town people send their orders [illegible] bread to the German bakery, 38 [illegible] street.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

A PERSONAL

W. W. [illegible] this city at [illegible] been ailing [illegible] three weeks ago [illegible] condition was critical. He [illegible] to New [illegible] ernment [illegible] He received [illegible] the greatest [illegible] for health.

Mr [illegible] of [illegible] city [illegible] years [illegible] able [illegible] of the [illegible] will [illegible]

His [illegible] character [illegible] has been [illegible] Mr [illegible] requested [illegible] remarking to his [illegible] clan, with a sad smile [illegible] several have [illegible] to the immediate [illegible] satisfaction [illegible] with the [illegible]

MASS MEETING TO BE CALLED

Last night at a meeting of prominent citizens held at the council chambers B. [illegible] B. Bellinger, W. M. Ladd, [illegible] and W. [illegible] Honeyman, Sol. Hirsch, R. Williams, James [illegible] and Charles F. Sutton, a committee appointed on resolutions, respectfully suggested that Mayor Gates call a public meeting to be held at the court house on Tuesday, the [illegible] inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. to take such action as may be deemed advisable concerning the numerous outrages and crimes recently committed in this city and vicinity by armed bands of unknown persons upon non-resisting Chinamen, [illegible] tending to overthrow the supremacy of the law and the safety of the community. Mayor Gates stated to an OREGONIAN reporter that he should issue the call in pursuance of this request.

The Astoria [illegible] were drawn yesterday after noon.

[illegible] at [illegible] city [illegible] Jury [illegible]

License [illegible] issued yesterday [illegible] Agnes [illegible]

W[illegible] being dismissed.

James Flynn and Pat Kennedy pleaded guilty in the U. S. circuit court yesterday to selling liquor to Indians and were fined [illegible] each.

James Doyle, who claims Nova Scotia as his birthplace, yesterday filed notice of his intention to become a citizen with the county clerk.

During the blow at Astoria Friday afternoon the British ship Ferguson drifted down upon the Pr[illegible] bark [illegible] ringing down the fore yard.

L. Bosser waived examination in Justice [illegible] court yesterday [illegible] bail of $[illegible] preferred by B. F. Watkins and gave bonds for his appearance before the grand jury.

Workmen employed in trimming the trees on the park blocks say that the [illegible] flagstaff on the block between [illegible] and [illegible] is in a dangerous condition and liable to fall at any time. It should be attended to at once.

The magnificent gold badge presented by the police force to Chief Parrish is now on exhibition in the window of [illegible], by whom it was made. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship.

Judge Smith yesterday denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Joseph Paquet vs. Wm. Underhill and John Neppach. Paquet sued to recover on an assigned claim from [illegible] named Walker, and won the suit.

In view of the fact that Miss Godfrey has sung remarkably well during the week in Pinafore, many will be surprised to learn that she has been suffering from a severe cold. Last evening she was greatly improved, and sang better than on any night of the week.

A branch of an orange tree, upon which were fourteen oranges, was displayed in the window of Ed Dekum's book store on Washington street yesterday. The bough was sent up from Los Angeles on the last steamer by a friend. The sight of it puts one in mind of the tropics.

Latest accounts received concerning Colonel Phillips are that he is resting easy, and that hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. Two young men, one named Lovell and the other Evans, were arrested at Vancouver as his suspected assailants, but were afterwards set at liberty.

Bert Snelson, the telegraph messenger boy who broke his collar bone a short time ago by falling from a fence, is not getting along as well as could be desired. It is feared that the bone will have to be reset. Bert is an active, energetic fellow, and his forced quiet is somewhat irksome.

An Otis elevator has been ordered by mine host Knowles for the St. Charles hotel. Vice President Hale of the elevator company, who is now in the city, yesterday telegraphed to New York for the necessary machinery. The car will be made here and the elevator is to be ready for use by May 1.

Hard working Bill [illegible] short time since, says the [illegible] the biggest cougar ever seen in that vicinity. The varmint was sitting on a limb [illegible] water and when shot fell into the water [illegible] would then [illegible] Bill's dog [illegible] six or [illegible] fourteen feet from tip to tip.

OF INTEREST TO EAST PORTLAND FAMILIES

Mellis & Co. [illegible] have made arrangements with the Stark Street Ferry company to convey East Portland [illegible] of charge between [illegible] on Tuesday, the first day of their grand [illegible] millinery opening.

HER BENEFIT

This day [illegible] anniversary [illegible] Godfrey [illegible] the Thompson [illegible] highly complimentary [illegible] rare [illegible] a number [illegible] age.

HELD TO ANSWER

The charge against P. E. O'Brien, a sailor boarding house keeper, of throwing a rock [illegible] in the Mariners home [illegible] Roberts was examined into in the [illegible] court yesterday and dismissed for lack of evidence. O'Brien was sent up to the county [illegible] to await his examination before the grand jury for assaulting [illegible] Kane and [illegible] Owens, two sailor lads, with an ax.

SUIT TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE

A. A. Fink has commenced a suit in the state circuit court against J. [illegible] and Mary [illegible] Long and J. D. Clanpit, to have a mortgage of [illegible] lot [illegible] block [illegible], Holladay's addition foreclosed. Clanpit is made a party to the suit for the reason that he claims to have an interest in the premises on account of a judgment entered by the court in his favor January 2[illegible], against the Longs for $[illegible]. Fink claims that his is the first lien on the property and asks that the court so decree.

AGITATORS UNDER BONDS

Yesterday afternoon two of the Albina agitators, Oliver C. Baker and George Smyth, had an examination before Squire Davis for burglary in [illegible] driving off a lot of Chinese from Dr. Brown's place and breaking into the premises in order to do so. The attorneys for the defendants argued that the Chinamen who identified Baker and Smyth as two of their assailants must necessarily be mistaken, but the court being of a different opinion held the agitators to answer before the grand jury and fixed their bonds at $1000 each.

ROBBERY AT ALBINA.

On Thursday evening Mr. Morris Urban's residence, near the Albina schoolhouse, was broken into by some unknown parties. Mr. Urban is a locomotive engineer on the west side, and Mrs. Urban had gone to Albina to spend the evening. The burglars had taken their time, as they had seated themselves at the table and helped themselves to eatables. Their object must have been plunder, as the trunks were broken open and effects scattered around in confusion, but nothing was taken. Also two other dwelling houses were entered the same evening in Albina. Out of one a watch and pistol were taken. It would seem as if Albina was not much improved by driving out the Chinese.

[illegible]

He [illegible] was [illegible] with [illegible] He [illegible] It was a [illegible]

LECTURES ON THE BIBLE

Mr. R. C. [illegible]ley, night clerk of the [illegible] will give a course of lectures on the Holy Bible and [illegible] from this treating on the [illegible] of the bible. The first of [illegible] will be delivered at [illegible] this evening [illegible] Subject: [illegible] Divine [illegible] of the [illegible] New [illegible] Power." We hear that Mr. [illegible] is a very pleasing and able speaker, well versed in history, rendering his discourses [illegible] and highly interesting.

[illegible] THE [illegible]

Last night the "alert" Hickey went to the [illegible] tying up Tilly Demont. The vigil [illegible] in view of the recent war in Gander Ridge, had [illegible] himself with [illegible] and in consequence the [illegible] to be apprehended [illegible] [illegible] Hickey [illegible] the damage. The vigilant [illegible] whole thing was [illegible] I never worked one of them machines [illegible] You hear me, boy?"

CAUGHT IN THE ACT

Peter Delugne and John Deseratti, two Italian cavengers, were tried and convicted in the police court yesterday of dumping garbage in the gulch at Third and College streets. Mr. Hel[illegible] made [illegible] statement [illegible] substantiated by [illegible] other witnesses [illegible] the accused had [illegible] dumping [illegible] vegetable matter [illegible] the gulch, to the [illegible] health of the neighborhood [illegible] several days ago they were [illegible] Tilly Demont [illegible] fined [illegible] subsequently [illegible] paying the costs with the promise that they [illegible] new dumping place.

INFORMATION WANTED

[illegible] of the following named persons will [illegible] the postmaster at Monmouth [illegible] something to their advantage: Wilson [illegible], formerly in business [illegible] John M. Shelly, a packer [illegible] Sacramento [illegible] was clerk in the [illegible] agency in [illegible] Frisco [illegible] at one time lived [illegible] Miller Duff and Hiram K. Wilbur [illegible] Jackson county [illegible] Ballard [illegible] Willy and [illegible] Joe Hutchens who sold goods in [illegible]

THE PAINTINGS

Having heard that Mrs. E. L. Nickl[illegible] had executed some elegant paintings, a reporter of THE OREGONIAN called at her studio at her residence, 18 Sixth street, and was surprised at the beautiful paintings displayed on every hand, particularly in the painting of flowers [illegible] work [illegible] remarkably creditable. Mrs. N[illegible] has a great [illegible] best artists in San Francisco, and latterly has improved the opportunity of studying with Mr. Espy. At the request of a number of ladies who are pupils at private lessons, Mrs. Nickl[illegible] will receive pupils for class lessons Tuesday and Friday afternoons at her residence.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY

A celestial known as Lee Long was brought to the city jail yesterday on a warrant sworn to by Mrs. Bertha Smart charging him with larceny. Mrs. Smart resides with Mrs. Ollis, at 103 Third street, and Lee Pong has been working in the house as a servant. Last Wednesday night Mrs. Smart went to the theater, and during her absence her daughter, Mrs. Barker, concluded to dispense with the celestial's services. Lee Pong packed and left, and about the same time a satchel belonging to Mrs. Smart containing $40 and postal money orders to the value of $[illegible]0 also disappeared. The Chinaman is suspected of stealing the satchel and contents, hence his arrest. Mrs. Bertha Smart is the mother of Miss Carrie Godfrey, the prima donna of the Casino. None of the money orders have been drawn, nor was any of the missing property found on the Chinaman.

INVITED TO LEAVE

The organizing agitators do not seem to meet with a very hearty welcome anywhere. On Thursday, says the Telegram, Cronen, the great organizer, and Al. White, the great talk, went to Vancouver, and they were all ready to assist the valiant citizens and "business men" to form a league to rid the country of the "horrible pig tails." But the people of Vancouver were not anxious to meet the sports and preferred the Chinese instead. Therefore Mayor Smith and Hon. Eugene Semple called on their distinguished visitors and informed them there was a great deal of malaria in Vancouver that their services were not necessary and kindly advised them to return to their old fields of labor. The visitors took the hint and yesterday took the boat and came to Portland, sadder and madder men. The invitation to leave style seems to apply to some whites as well as to Chinese.

BEATEN AND STABBED

Eugene Pierralt, a French saloon keeper at the southwest corner of Second and B streets was placed under arrest yesterday by Policeman Harkleroad on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon on John Murphy. The saloon keeper's story is that Murphy came in drunk and asked for a drink, and he would not serve him. Murphy, he says, then picked up a stick and [illegible] that ensued was cut about the head. The saloon man admits some kind of a [illegible] used, and the complainant alleges that he was stabbed with a knife by Pierralt. Murphy came to the police station bleeding freely from the wounds [illegible] Boyd was [illegible] $100 [illegible] to appear for examination Monday. Murphy was held as a witness.

A [illegible] FIGHT

[illegible] and Charles [illegible] landlady, to the effect that Barker was a hard [illegible] getting with and advising her not to [illegible] complain [illegible] Barker came in and learning what had been said called Brennan a hard name. A dispute followed in which Barker was the aggressor, and a minute [illegible] Barker [illegible] stick of wood and was going to strike Brennan but was prevented by the landlady. Shortly afterward, in the hallway Barker took Brennan by the collar, forced him to his knees and then beat him in the nose and right eye in a terrible manner. Judge Demont fined Barker $10 for fighting and $40 for assault and battery. The case against Brennan was dismissed.

THE VILLAIN FOILED

Some weeks since THE OREGONIAN published a description of a "high toned lead beat" who imposed upon some of the English residents of the city, and who was supposed to have gone to British Columbia. A few days since a Victoria dispatch stated the fellow had turned up over there and was about to marry a very estimable young lady, when he was recognized by the description given of him in THE OREGONIAN and his scheme foiled. Since that Chief of Police Parrish has received a letter from a gentleman at Victoria making inquiries concerning the scoundrel and giving some further information in regard to the matter. It appears that he claimed to be a son of the Earl of Buchan, and the Marquis of Huntly and the Lord of Rum farley. When confronted with his description, as published in THE OREGONIAN, he claimed that it referred to a servant whom he had been obliged to discharge here, and who was about the same size and shape as himself. To make certain as to his identity Chief Parrish was asked to state whether the fellow wore glasses, had a long pointed nose and was a physician. He was enabled to answer "yes" to each of these questions, and that thoroughly identifies the scoundrel. The gentlemen upon whom he imposed here were loth to publish him but are heartily glad now that through the medium of THE OREGONIAN they were enabled to prevent him from consummating his villainous schemes in British Columbia.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do away with that tired feeling, and give you new life and energy.

Ben F. French, of 129 Third street, is agent for this great work.

A LOOK AT HELENA.

Glimpses at Daily Life In and About the Gay Montana Capital.

Its Transition from a Placer Town of Canvas Tents to a Metropolitan City and Financial Center.

The changes in our modes of travel and the additional conveniences that such changes have brought us bring food for reflection as we sometimes look over the country twaddle of men who, in a "wild goose chase" after office, set up a howl [illegible] bloated bondholders and grasping monopolies. In 1861 I stepped into a stage at [illegible], Butte county, California, bound for Salem in this state. The fare was forty dollars for a distance of less than 150 miles, the journey being made over a dangerously slippery road where the stage was in hourly danger of pitching [illegible] steep mountain [illegible] no way of heating the stage during the [illegible] cold [illegible] crossing [illegible] Scott mountains and your meals along the road [illegible]. All these things came back to me as the train whirled me up the valley of the [illegible] [illegible] week [illegible] last Sunday bound for Helena. It was a journey of nearly [illegible] miles [illegible] occupying just forty [illegible] hours, during which time you could sit in a comfortable and well warmed [illegible] of [illegible] luxury of a Pullman [illegible] the highest expense [illegible] [illegible] meals [illegible] lunch [illegible] text [illegible] sleeping car accommodation, and lastly [illegible] making a total of $[illegible] against $[illegible] for my journey of [illegible] the same distance in 1861, which was attended with no end of personal discomfort. Three years ago a man to reach Helena from Portland would have been obliged to ride at least 180 miles by stage, which alone would have taken as long (at this season of the year) as now occupied in the entire journey.

It was a lovely spring morning as the train pulled [illegible] where [illegible] Montana [illegible] [illegible] wheels and [illegible] by his [illegible] sunny side of life [illegible] [illegible] Muller [illegible] [illegible] dress.

The [illegible] up through [illegible] [illegible] valley [illegible] just as the sun was sinking [illegible] bathing the magnificent [illegible] [illegible] The sun still [illegible] was not [illegible] behind [illegible] [illegible] the continent [illegible] twilight [illegible] the only two [illegible] worthy note between [illegible] Mullan tunnel [illegible] that have survived the [illegible] collapse that attend railroad progress through a new country. After crossing the Horse Plains [illegible] we emerged from the Mullan tunnel. About an hour later we alighted at the Helena depot in just ten hours less time than it took to go from Portland to Walla Walla prior to the purchase of the O. S. N. lines by Mr. Villard.

All the region about Helena was once the [illegible] of the Blackfoot Indians, a warlike and cruel nation though not as treacherous as the Bannacks and Shoshones, whose hunting ground lay about 200 miles southwest of them. In 1864 gold discoveries were made about simultaneously at Confederate Gulch (which lies across the Prickly Pear valley from Helena) and at Alder Gulch, nearly a hundred miles away. A few weeks later extensive placers were struck at Last Chance gulch, the present site of Helena, and from a straggling village of three or four hundred canvas tents and log cabins strung out over one long and narrow street, in the prevailing California style of that period (for the early Montana settlers were largely of the California element), has sprung the most metropolitan city of its size that I have yet seen in the Far West. It has as good a system of hacks and drays as Portland, is lighted by an electric light system as well as gas and has telephone lines working to the private residences of all the leading citizens as well as connected with all the more prominent business houses. The latter are, for the most part, located in substantial brick buildings faced with granite or sandstone, something after the style of buildings in St. Paul and Minneapolis. In twenty years hence Helena will be built of Montana stone, of which she has unusually fine supplies. I saw several fine specimens of polished Montana granite, fully equal to any New Hampshire stone I ever beheld, and it does not speak well for the commissioners of Lewis and Clarke county, that in the building of their new courthouse they should have sent to Minnesota for red sandstone when they have so much handsomer material nearer at home.

As a mining town, proper, Helena's best days have long since passed by, but as a mining emporium her prosperity has but fairly begun to dawn upon her. The placers of Last Chance gulch have been worked over and over again, and there is talk of a great bed rock flume to enable the working of a good deal of ground that was deemed of no value in 1864, and covered with tailings from ten to sixteen feet in depth. [illegible] of Helena does not depend upon that for her prosperity. She is now a financial center, the residence of wealthy mining men, [illegible] smart [illegible] and reduction works [illegible] scattered about her in a radius of sixty miles. [illegible] any one of which [illegible] [illegible] to the extent [illegible] and this, of course, brings [illegible] every mining man [illegible] stock dealer [illegible] ships a carload of cattle. The big [illegible] men all have certain routes to Chicago [illegible] and know exactly what it will cost them to ship by carload lots. [illegible] a check [illegible] the Helena banks [illegible] the Helena office of [illegible] Northern Pacific [illegible] railroad [illegible] St. Paul, where it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pride of Boise valley and the son of the great War Dance. Every spring sees large carloads of useful roadsters shipped east to replenish the livery stables of cities in the Mississippi valley.

The [illegible] of Montana has so far proven a blessing in mining affairs. Out in Nevada the mines are located so near to San Francisco that all the profits of the mines are spent [illegible] There is no such [illegible] as absenteeism surrounding the Montana mines, save those owned by the Tevis-Haggin-Hearst syndicate at Butte City. The builders [illegible] Helena [illegible] an elegant mansion [illegible] owned [illegible] mining operations in that immediate vicinity. Is it any wonder, then, that Montana is rich and prosperous with four or five times the population of Nevada [illegible] knocking at the door of admission in the great family of states, while Nevada is [illegible] toward bankruptcy and many of her wisest men advocate her return to her primordial condition of a territory? It needs no [illegible] scholarship in political economy to discern the cause of this disparity between a growing and vigorous young territory and a decrepit state that was admitted into the Union before Montana was fairly organized a territory. It takes no Biglow nor Goldwin Smith to see that the history of Ireland is [illegible] in Nevada, while Montana husbands her resources and is self-supporting from the bed rock upwards. The production of bullion is something marvelous in the eyes of an Oregonian. I went into the Northern Pacific office with Mr. Stoltz, whose latch string is always on the outside to his Portland friends, and saw seven big bars of bullion from the Drum Lummon mine worth about $2000 each awaiting shipment to Newark, N. J., for refining purposes. Six hours later in came ten bars more of the same size and presumably of like value, so that the shipment eastward for that day's train was seventeen bars.

And yet Helena is insignificant beside Butte as a silver producing region, for Butte City probably the largest gold and silver town ever known, except it be the now moribund city of Ballarat in Australia. But mining alone will not keep up Helena or any other city, and her capitalists seem to be already well aware of that fact. They are investing largely in farming and stock breeding in other parts of the territory and there is no good reason why they should not invest in home manufactures to some considerable extent. There is excellent water power in various portions of the territory and yet Montana ships east every year enough wool to run a [illegible] blanket factories and is there any good reason why she should not also reap a profit [illegible] labor by producing her own flannels, shirtings, tweeds and the coarser lines of cassimeres. Across the street from the hotel where I stopped, stands the government assay office, which has been located in Helena in the past five years, not more for its practical [illegible] in the metallurgical progress of the territory but as an auxiliary to the trade of the city. All the gold dust of the Coeur d'Alene section has gone there for assay, and by this means the gold of that region has been sent with Helena merchants for such necessaries of life as could have been laid down cheaper from Portland, had there been a similar institution established here by the government. The Coeur d'Alene mines are deep diggings and likely to last for many years. Until we in Portland have a government assay office she cannot expect reasonably to compete with Helena for the trade of that inland Eldorado. This is only one of a dozen causes that have contributed to enrich Helena in the past four years.

Social life in the gay Montana capital is calculated to make one forget the severity of the winter there as contrasted with the warm and murky climate of western Oregon. Everybody makes it a duty to call upon new comers and endeavor to make their stay as pleasant for them as possible. [illegible] people are always distinguishable by their hospitality and freedom from [illegible] and [illegible] the frailities of the [illegible] [illegible] in this respect. The Montana club [illegible] Washington and [illegible] houses nearly two hundred members, most of whom are leading men of the territory. Mr. [illegible] introduced me there, and I found it a most delightful place of recreation. The theater was occupied by Bishop's [illegible] to the American [illegible] for two nights, after which it was given up to an amateur opera company for two performances of the "Chimes of Normandy." [illegible] the cast each night. I am not sure that we have two Grenicheux in Portland, and am [illegible] positive that we have no more than one [illegible] The other great event of the week was the marriage of a pioneer discoverer of mines to the daughter of a well known lawyer. The [illegible] gave a big spread at the Cosmopolitan, at which over sixty baskets of champagne were [illegible] and [illegible] while [illegible] was attacked with an epileptic fit [illegible] At the dawn of an [illegible] [illegible] who had been celebrating with the bride [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

I [illegible] drink, [illegible]

FIRST STREET SOUTH OF MORRISON.

The Leading Thoroughfare of the Metropolis of Oregon. The Business Men Located Thereon.

No. 1.

In introducing the business men of First street to the readers of THE OREGONIAN, we beg to say that the initial article begins with this section lying south of Morrison. At a future time that portion north of this point will be handled with care. The extension of the street railway beyond Caruthers-street terminus has had a good effect upon the business of the extreme south end, and, we may add, [illegible] along the line. The rolling stock will be increased, and the traveling public better served in future.

In the Hueston block, corner First and Morrison streets, is the well known clothing house of A. B. Steinbach & Co. Mr. Steinbach has just returned from New York, where he has been superintending the manufacture of their large stock of fine clothing. Both partners (A. B. Steinbach and M. L. Weidenfeld) are active business men and hard workers. Their store has been thoroughly refitted and they have enlarged their boys' clothing department, and it is now the finest in the state. The entire front has been neatly painted and they now have one of the most attractive business houses in Portland. It is unnecessary to mention the line of fine goods they carry, for it is a well-established fact that any one who wishes the nobbiest and neatest clothing, hats and furnishing goods, goes to A. B. Steinbach & Co., the clothiers and hatters, corner First and Morrison streets. The firm has also perfected arrangements to send goods to any part of the country. Samples are sent to any address with rules for self measurement. People who are unable to come to the city will find it to their interest to address the firm. Next door south is Hausman & Neustadter, and upstairs Mrs. Eaken and Mackenzie. The rest of the second floor is occupied by

TOWNE & MOORE,

The photographers, whose reputation is now fully established. Mr. Moore, aside from being a first class photographer, is a crayon artist of merit. They have in the last week issued some fine work in photography, which includes Messrs. Seaman, Murray, and Misses Vining and Branson of the Casino company. Three leading "agitators" sat for pictures, of which the proprietors can tell you about. The trio went away thoroughly satisfied that Towne & Moore had a fortune in handling those photos.

Monastes's block comes next, in which are Blumauer, druggist,

FRIEDLANDER, THE JEWELER,

Who recently removed to No. 1[illegible], and has made of his new quarters a neat cosy place, that attracts much attention. Years of experience can be applied in this case, and Friedlander's future is assured.

SEALY, MASON & CO.

Now occupy No. 167, or rather the largest portion of the storeroom. They do an excellent business and carry only the choicest goods in groceries. Nothing escapes their attention, and no growls are heard about "inferior stock" etc. They know how to keep a grocery. The Little Wonder crockery store and city book store complete the occupants of the lower floors. The upstairs is occupied by offices, of which we will speak later.

J. J. Colbert and [illegible] Chan[illegible] occupy Strowbridge's corner, and of these we will speak later.

On the opposite side, beginning at Morrison, is [illegible] M. Cohn & Co., cigar dealers, and the [illegible] [illegible] of the upper floors [illegible] [illegible] we will speak later, as [illegible] of the occupants in the upper stories of [illegible] the lower portion of which is [illegible] [illegible] & Co.

In the next building

[illegible] SHINDLER & CO.,

Manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and bedding have closed out their line of wall paper [illegible] to their shelves exclusively to the furniture business in all its departments. Being manufacturers they can give [illegible] the benefit of the lowest prices for the best goods. They make a specialty of school desks, office furniture and inside fittings. Anything spent with the firm is money kept in the state for labor and material. They occupy the frontage 166 First and 167 and 169 Front, together with upper floors. Mendelssohn's adjoins, and next is 170, the

LOUISVILLE RESTAURANT,

Where John Slavich became rich, and his successors in that particular are those courteous gentlemen Coulter & Stroy, who are even ahead of Slavich as [illegible], judging by the run of custom they enjoy. This is a [illegible] and the cry of "hard times" is not heard at this stand. The Casino opera house sends twenty people there. About fifteen persons are employed by the proprietors of the Louisville [illegible] and Thompson [illegible] & Co. occupy 1[illegible] and 1[illegible].

These articles on First street business will be continued in the next SUNDAY OREGONIAN.

Very Much to the Point

Boise City Statesman

Elsewhere in this issue of the Statesman will be seen a resolution passed by the anti-Chinese league last Monday night calling upon the city council to pass an ordinance to drive Chinese gambling houses, opium dens and Chinese houses of ill-fame out of Boise and beyond the city limits. So far so good, but why exclude from the operations of such an ordinance houses of a similar character run by white people? Is gambling, licentiousness and prostitution any worse when indulged in by the Chinese than by white persons? Certainly the league does not want to go on record advocating such a resolution—excusing and protecting white people in the same acts that are held to be criminal when committed and practised by the Chinese. No self respecting council could for a moment entertain the proposition to enact such a one-sided and discriminating ordinance. If such things are wrong, they are wrong because of the evil consequences and demoralizing influences resulting therefrom, and they are not wrong because of the color of one's skin or place of nativity.

CURE FOR THE DEAF

Peck's Pat. Improved Cushion Ear Drums Perfectly Restore the Hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials, free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y.

Farmers & Mechanics' Store

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

1886. Spring Season. 1886

TO-MORROW MORNING

At 9 o'clock, we shall open our doors and display to the public one hundred cases of SPRING and SUMMER

Dry and Fancy Goods.

In so doing we call attention to the following notice from the N. P. R. R. and the Oregon Short Line:

Notice to Portland Merchants. The Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Companies have jointly agreed to protect Portland merchants against cut rates to San Francisco during the present trouble among the trans-continental lines. There will be no necessity for shipping freights via through marine channels as full protection will be accorded. All freight will be billed flat from our respective eastern terminals at same rate in effect to or from San Francisco on same dates. (Signed) S. G. F[illegible]ton, A. G. A. N. P. R. R. B. Campbell, Gen. Agent Union Pacific R. R.

And in accordance with the above guarantee we have purchased in the Eastern markets for this season over $75,000 in

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS..

Thus saving from 50 to 75 per cent. freight on the above amount of purchases which benefit we will give to the public. It is a fact worth knowing that the

Farmers & Mechanics' Store

Buy Lower, Sell for Less Profits, and always give their customers the benefit of the close margins at which they handle goods. Add to this fact that their heavy [illegible] stock, [illegible] necessitate the purchase of fresh [illegible] enabled to offer their customers the Newest Fabrics and the Latest Styles in the market.

And over more they sell in many cases for less money than their competitors. We want you to come and see if this is not so.

There are all on route several hundred more bales and cases, consisting of 150 packages of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SHOES SHOES

IN ALL GRADES.

30 cases of Men's, Boys' and Youth's

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

100 More Cases of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS.

We cannot wait for all these goods to come in and then make our announcement, as we shall be cramped for space and must make room, and

LOW PRICES WILL DO IT!

PRICES:

45 pcs all-wool Bunting, light and dark colors...... 12½c per yard worth 25

38 pcs fine French Cashmere, in the very latest shades. 40c per yard. worth 75

52 pcs extra fine Cashmere, Elegant Spring and Summer Shades ...... 50c pr yd worth $1 00

18 pcs fine all-wool Cashmere in dark colors...... 50c pr yd worth 75

148 pcs handsome patterns Light Lawns ...... 5c pr yd. worth 8

84 pcs splendid quality of Lawn ...... 6¼ pr yd worth 10

90 pcs Fine Lawns in Cream, Ecru, Pink, Blue...... 7c pr yd worth 12½

120 pcs French Lawns new patterns...... 10c pr yd. worth 18

55 pcs French Percales, beautiful patterns. 12½ pr yd worth 20

32 pcs Sateens in solid colors and figured ...... 16⅔ pr yd. worth 25

30 pcs extra fine French Sateens in rich designs ...... 25c pr yd worth 50

16 pcs very handsome and new patterns Cretone ...... 12½ pr yd worth 20

26 pcs very heavy Cretone, new patterns...... 15c pr yd worth 25

482 pcs American Prints, fast colors ...... 4c pr yd worth 6

SPECIALS. SPECIALS.

15 pcs 40-inch extra fine, all wool Nuns' Veiling in cream, ecru, pink, blue ...... 60 pr yd worth 1 00

100 dozen Ladies' Vests, genuine Balbriggan, long or short sleeves, all sizes ...... 50c worth 1 00

36 doz Ladies' All-Silk Hose fine colored, per pair ...... 75c worth 1 75

75 doz Ladies' Lisle Thread Colored Hose ...... 25c worth 50

25 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose in black ...... 25c worth 50

60 doz Children's Hose, all sizes ...... 10c worth 20

SPECIALS. SPECIALS.

22 pcs Heavy Turkey-Red Table Damask, 56 in. wide. .30 pr yd. worth 55

10 pcs heavy ½-bleached Table Linen ...... 20 pr yd worth 30

36 doz heavy and large Damask Towels $2.00 dozen worth $3 50

30 doz extra size half-bleached Damask Towels ...... 2.75 dozen worth 4 50

25 doz fine bleached Damask Towels ...... 3.50 dozen worth 5 25

20 doz heavy and fine Bleached Damask Towels ...... 4 25 dozen worth 6 00

20 doz extra quality bleached and French Damask Towels 6.00 dozen worth 7 50

SPECIALS. SPECIALS.

21 doz Boys' (all ages) Cheviot Waists ...... [illegible] worth [illegible]

28 doz Ladies' Black Braided Jerseys ...... .60 worth [illegible]

36 doz Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, full finished ...... .20 worth [illegible]

15 doz Ladies' Vests and Pants in scarlet and all wool ...... .65 worth 1 00

20 doz Ladies' fine Vests and Pants in scarlet, all wool ...... .85 worth 1 25

16 doz Ladies' Vests and Pants, medicated scarlet, Cashmere ...... .95 worth 1 50

38 pcs heavy all-wool Twill, double width (56-inches wide) Red Flannel, per yard ...... .60 worth 1 00

20 doz very fine and heavy Ladies' Cashmere Jerseys, all sizes 2.75 worth [illegible]

200 prs 10-4 White Double Blankets ...... per pair 1 00 worth 2 00

25 doz French Kid button Shoes, all sizes ...... 2 00 worth 3 50

100 pcs Fancy Colored and Broad (nearly all wool) Dress Goods, per yard ...... 10c worth 18¾

We will inform the public as fast as our goods arrive and are checked, of the bargains we have in store for them.

FARMERS & MECHANICS' STORE,

2[illegible], 22, 2[illegible] First St. [illegible]

LIFE'S EPITOME

I HEAVEN

In mellow sunlight slept the silent dell
The wind was still across the dozing grass
I heard the airy step of Summer pass.
I saw her kiss the saucy pimpernel.
I heard the rustling sedge and willow tell
Low in mine ear her blessing lad and lass
Pledged blushing vows amidst a wealthy mass
Of daisies, cowslips, and sweet heather bell

There ran a whisper through the listening sky
"Look up and fear not, do thy work in joy
Train nerve and sinew to the glad employ
Of simple souls that neither strive nor cry
Drink happy draughts of love that will not cloy
Life shall not fail thee for thy God is nigh

II HELL

They stand around me gaunt and pale and gray
Those old world warriors battle stained and worn
With bloodless hands in countless combats torn
And faces marred in life's unending fray
'Dear brother welcome home!' they seem to say
'We watched around thee on thy cradled morn
Smiled at thy griefs and knew thy joys forlorn
Counting each milestone on thy hopeless way

Have we not fought and failed?' We thought like thee
To tear life's secret from its deep set home,
To save fresh souls from sorrow's martyrdom,
And turn this rugged earth to revelry
We too have fought and failed In solemn glee
We claim thy kindred soul Come brother come!'

—*The Nineteenth Century* W J COURTNEY

MRS. PEIXADA.

BY SIDNEY LUSKA, AUTHOR OF "AS IT WAS WRITTEN

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CHAPTER XI

CONTINUED

"This brings me to the second point Why, with that dark stain upon my past—why, being Judith Peixada, for all my change of name—why did I consent to become Arthur Ripley's wife? Oh, Mr Hetzel, it was because I loved him I was a woman, and I loved him, and I was weak He said that he loved me, that it would break his heart if I should refuse him and I could not help it. I tried hard I tried to act against my heart I told him that my life had not been what he might wish it to be I begged him to go away But he said that he cared nothing for the past, and he urged me and pleaded with me, and I—I loved him so—the temptation was so strong—it was as if he had opened the gates of heaven and invited me to enter—I caught a glimpse of the great joy—of the great sorrow, too, of the sorrow that would follow to him and to me if I sent him away—and my strength was insufficient and we were married

"I am very tired Mr Hetzel I have been writing for so long a time that my fingers are cramped and my back aches from bending over, and my body is chilled through by sitting still in this damp place, and my head is thick and heavy Yet I have some things still left to say You must pardon me if I am stupid and roundabout in coming to the point. And if I do not succeed in making what I have on my mind very clear to you, you must excuse me on the ground that I am quite worn out.

"As I have said, I was frank with Arthur Ripley I warned him that my past life had been darkened by sin I said, 'If you knew about it you would not care to marry me.' He retorted, 'The past is dead. You and I have just been born.' It did indeed seem so to me—as though I had just been born. I allowed myself to be persuaded We were married But then, Mr Hetzel, as soon as I had yielded I said to Arthur, 'It is not right that I, your betrothed, should keep a secret from you. I will tell you the whole story' I said this to him on more than one occasion before we were married, and I repeated it again and again afterward But every time that I broached the subject, he put it aside. He said, 'No, keep your secret as a reminder of my unwavering confidence and perfect love' I supposed that he was sincere I marveled at his generosity, and loved him all the better because of it. Yet what was the truth? The truth was that in his inmost heart he could not help wishing to know what his wife's secret was But he played the hypocrite He forbade me to tell it to him—forbade me to unseal my lips—and so got the credit for great magnanimity Then, behind my back, he associated with Benjamin Peixada, and learned from his lips—not my secret—no, but the false distorted version of it which Bernard Peixada's brother would delight to give What Benjamin Peixada told him he believed and it was worse than he had bargained for When he understood that his wife had committed *murder*, that his wife had stood, a common criminal, at the bar of the court of general sessions, lo! all the love that he had boasted died an instant death And then—this is what is most infamous—then he contrived a cruel method of letting me know that he knew Instead of coming to me and telling me in a straightforward way, he put that advertisement into the paper That, I do think, was infamous And all the time he was telling me that he loved me, and I was believing him, and treating him as a wife treats a husband I read that advertisement, and was completely deceived by it. I went to Benjamin Peixada's place What do you wish with me I asked He answered, 'Wait a little while and the gentleman who wrote that advertisement will come and explain to you Wait a little while, and I promise you a considerable surprise' I waited The gentleman came The gentleman was Arthur. Not content with having decoyed me to that place in that way, he—he called me by that name—he called me Mrs Peixada! The surprise was considerable, I confess And yet, you and Mrs Hart wonder that I am indignant.

"Oh, of course, I understand that Arthur had no share in causing my arrest I understand that all he intended to do was to confront me there in Benjamin Peixada's office, and inform me that he knew who I was, and denounce me, and repudiate me. But Benjamin Peixada had a little plan of his own to carry through When Arthur saw what it was—when he saw that Benjamin Peixada had set a trap for me, that I was to be taken away to prison—then he was shocked and pained and felt sorry for what he had helped to do, and tried to interfere You do not need to explain that to me That is not why I feel the deep resentment toward him, which, I admit, I do feel The bare fact that he pried into my secrets behind my back, and went on pretending to love me at the same time, shows that he never truly loved me, and destroys my love for him You speak of my seeing him It would be useless for me to see him. He could not undo what he has done all the explanations and excuses that he could make would not alter the fact that he went to work without my knowledge, and found out surreptitiously what I had again and again volunteered to tell him If he suffers from supposing that I think he had a share in causing my imprisonment, you may tell him that I think no such thing Tell him that I understand perfectly everything that he could say Tell him that a meeting between us would only be productive of fresh pain for each

"Mr Hetzel, if you were a woman, and if you had ever gone through the agony of a public trial for murder in a crowded court room and if all at once [illegible] of going through that agony for a second time, I am sure you would grasp eagerly at any means within your reach by which to escape it That is the case with me I am a woman I have once been tried for murder—put publicly tried, in a crowded court room I would rather spend all the rest of my life in prison than to be tried again That is why I pleaded guilty this morning If there were any future to look forward to—if Arthur had acted differently—if things were not as they are—then, perhaps—but it is useless to any perhaps I have nothing to live for—nothing worth purchasing at the price of another trial

"Does anything remain for me [illegible] not think of anything [illegible] what I had [illegible] will forgive [illegible]

[illegible]APTER XII

THE FINAL STATE OF THE STORY

On Thursday, August 11, at about half past 1 in the afternoon, Assistant District Attorney Romer was seated in his office, poring over a huge law book and smoking a huge cigar, when the door suddenly flew open, and in came, or more accurately in burst Mr Julian Hetzel In one hand Hetzel carried a dripping umbrella the other hand was thrust deep into the breast of its owner's coat. Hetzel's face wore an expression of intense excitement.

Romer lifted his eyes from off his law book, removed his cigar from between his lips, and ejaculated, "Hello! What's up now?"

Hetzel hurried straight ahead, till he had reached the edge of Mr Romer's desk. Then, extracting a ponderous envelope from the inner pocket of his coat, he threw it emphatically down upon Romer's blotting-pad, and cried, "Read that—will you?—and tell me what you think of it."

Romer picked the envelope up, looked inquiringly at its superscription, inserted thumb and forefinger, drew out its contents, unfolded the same, turned to the beginning, scanned perhaps the first dozen lines, stopped, ran the pages rapidly over to the end, found the signature, then glanced up, and asked, "Are you in a hurry? Have you plenty of time to spare? Because it is a pretty serious undertaking—to read this through"

"Here—give it to me," retorted Hetzel. "I've been over it once, and got familiar with the handwriting I'll read it to you."

Hetzel read Ruth Ripley's letter aloud to Mr Romer The reading consumed rather more than an hour Not once did Romer interrupt or Hetzel pause At the end, the two men looked at each other in silence By and by Romer's lips opened "By—by God!" was all he said

Then he began to pace uneasily to and fro across the room

"Well," said Hetzel, "do you think that that's the sort of a woman to be left locked up in the Tombs prison?"

"Heavens and earth!" cried Romer, and continued his promenade

"But the question is," said Hetzel, "whether she's to be left there in the Tombs. What I want to know is this. In view of what she has written down in those papers, can't we get her out? I want to take her home before nightfall to-day It seems to me, it's an outrage upon humanity for her to remain locked up an hour longer You're acquainted with the practical side of this kind of thing Now, give me your opinion"

Romer knitted his brows, and kept on moving back and forth, up and down the room Gradually, pendulum-fashion, the space covered at each turn, shortened somewhat until finally coming to a stand still, Romer said "Yes, by Jove! You're right. She sha'n't spend another night in that place if I can help it, and I think I can"

"Good! And the less time lost, the better"

"What I mean to do," said Romer, "is this I mean to take a pretty big responsibility upon my shoulders, but I guess I'm safe in doing so I'm sure Mr Orson would approve, if he were here, and as long as he isn't here, I'm going to act on that assumption, and run the chances of getting his approval after the fact. The homicide that that woman committed—why, it was a clear case of self defense And what I am going to take the responsibility of doing is this I shall send down to the Tombs and have her brought up here—to my office—without a moment's delay While the officers are gone after her, I'll run into the court, and speak privately to the judge, and lay these facts before him, and tell him that we, the people, are convinced that it was a plain case of justifiable homicide and I'll ask him to let her withdraw her plea of guilty and enter one of not guilty, right away He can't refuse, if I put it on that ground I'll ask him, moreover, as a personal favor to me, to have the courtroom cleared of people, so that she won't be obliged to face the music again to day, as she was yesterday I can't promise that he'll agree to this but it isn't at all impossible Well and good I'll make these arrangements before she arrives When she does arrive, I'll talk to her You leave me to do the talking Then we'll go into the judge's presence and have her do what's necessary there And then we'll come back here and I, in your sight and in hers, so that all doubt on that score will be cleared away for good and all, I'll *nolle* the indictment! That is to say, I'll render the indictment null and void by endorsing upon it a *nol. pros*, together with a memorandum to the effect that the district attorney is persuaded of the defendant's complete innocence Do you understand?"

"Yes," said Hetzel, "I think I understand And if you can only succeed in doing this, we—we'll—" Hetzel's voice broke Before he was able to recover it, Romer had left the room

Half an hour, or thereabouts, elapsed Hetzel waited as patiently as he could—which is not saying much Every five minutes he had out his watch It was nearly 2 30, when at last Romer reappeared

"Well?" Hetzel made haste to inquire

"Well," said Romer, "congratulate me The judge agrees to do everything just as I wished At first he was disposed to hesitate Then I read him that part where she describes the application of the torture That fixed him They're just finishing a larceny case at this moment. He's on the point of sentencing the prisoner After that's over he'll have the court room emptied and be ready for us. She ought to get here any minute, now, and—" Romer paused for, at this moment the door of his office opened and Mrs Ripley entered the room

She halted just across the threshold, looked from Romer to Hetzel, bowed slightly to the latter, and then stood still in passive attendance

Romer advanced toward her and said very gently and reverently, "I beg of you, Mrs Ripley to come in and sit down I have something to say to you, and I shall thank you very much if you will listen Sit down here in this easy chair —There —Now, when you are ready, I'll speak"

"I am ready," she said Her voice was faint and weak She leaned back in her chair, as though feeble and exhausted Her face was intensely white—snow white, beneath its coronet of raven hair There were large, dark circles under her eyes

"Mrs Ripley," began Romer—then hesitated—then began anew, "Mrs Ripley, I—that is Mr Hetzel—Mr Hetzel has given me the letter you wrote him yesterday, and I have read it. I dare not trust myself to—to say what—to say anything about it more than this, that we—the district attorney's office—that we are sorry very very sorry, for all that has happened—for all that you have been made to suffer the last few days, and that—that we are anxious to do everything in our power to make amends Of course I know we never can make amends in full. I know that. We can't undo what has been done—can't cure the pain that you have already had to bear But—but we can spare you—we can save you from having to suffer any more pain, and—and then, you know, being ignorant of the real truth, as we were it wasn't altogether our fault, was it? No the original fault lay with your lawyers, Short and Sound I—em, when you were first tried, years ago They—they ought to have been strung and quartered, because if they had had you tell your story to the district attorney then, and if you had told it in its completeness, as you have in this letter, why—why, nobody would have doubted your innocence for a moment, and you would have been spared no end of trouble and sorrow and mortification But that's neither here nor there It's too late to complain of Short and Sound them They have an inborn antipathy to the truth, and always fight as shy of it as they can There's no use raking up by gones The point is now that we want to set you at liberty as quickly as possible That's the most we can do We mean to *nol*: the indictment against you—which will be as complete an exoneration as an acquittal by a jury and an honorable discharge by a judge would be That's what we intend to do But first—before we can do that—first, you know, you will have to untie our hands by withdrawing the plea that you put in yesterday, and by entering in place of it a plea of not guilty Then you'll be a free woman Then you can go home with Mr Hetzel here, and rest assured that you'll never be troubled any more about the matter"

Ruth sat perfectly still in her chair Her great, melancholy eyes were fixed upon the wall in front of her She made no answer

"Now," Romer said, after having waited in vain for her to speak, "now, if you will be so good, I should like to have you come with me into the court-room, in order, you know, to do what I have said!"

At this Ruth winced [illegible] must [illegible]

"Oh, this time," explained Romer, "it will not be as it was before There'll be no people present except the judge and you and me It will simply be like an ordinary matter of business You'll tell the judge that you withdraw your plea of guilty, and plead not guilty, and he'll say all right and then we'll come back here, and we [illegible] ment and then it will [illegible]

"I [illegible] go [illegible]

Ruth [illegible]

[illegible] empty court room [illegible] down [illegible] finally from the bench, bade Mrs Ripley be seated, and laughingly, "I'll act as clerk and judge too," went to the clerk's desk, possessed himself of pen, ink and paper, rattled off *so to wit*, "I, Judith Peixada do hereby withdraw your plea of guilty—mumble, mumble mumble—and enter in lieu of the same a plea of not guilty upon the indictment," threw down his pen, got up, added in a loud, hearty tone, "That's all, madame good day," bowed and left the room

A few minutes later Ruth was seated at Hetzel's side in a carriage, and the carriage was making at top-speed for Beekman place After they had driven for half a dozen blocks in silence, Hetzel began, "Mrs Ripley I am sorry to disturb you I suppose you are so tired that you would rather not be talked to But there is something which you must hear before we reach home And I must beg of you to give me permission to say it now—at once."

"Say anything you wish. I will listen to anything you wish to say" Her voice was that of a woman whose spirit has been quite broken and subdued

"Well, then, the upshot of what I have to say is just this. Don't for a moment imagine that I mean to reproach you in the least. Under the circumstances—considering the shock and the pain of your situation last Monday—you weren't to be blamed for jumping to a false conclusion. But now, at last, you are in a position to see things as they truly are What I want to say is what Mrs Hart wanted to say, when she visited you on Tuesday It is that Arthur—that your husband—had no more idea, when he put that advertisement into the papers, that you were Judith Peixada, than I had, or than the most indifferent person in the world had When you fancy that he had been trying to find out your secrets behind your back, you do him a—a tremendous injustice He never would be capable of such a thing Arthur is the frankest, honestest fellow that ever lived He doesn't know what deception means. The amount of the matter was simply this He had been retained by Mr Peixada to hunt up his deceased brother's widow In order to accomplish this he resorted to a device which, I suppose, precedents seemed to justify, though it strikes me as a pretty shabby one notwithstanding—he advertised And when he went to meet Mrs Peixada in his client's office, and found that she and you were one and the same person, why, he was as much astonished as—as I was when he came home and told me about it. There's the whole long and short of the story The detail of it you'll learn when you talk it over with him"

Hetzel waited, expecting Ruth to speak But she did not speak for a long while She sat rigid in her corner, with face pale and eyes cast down At last, however, her lips opened In a whisper "Will he ever forgive me?" she asked

"Forgive you," repeated Hetzel, "he doesn't feel that he has anything to forgive you for On the other hand he hopes for your forgiveness—hopes you will forgive him for having refused to let you speak It was a coincidence and a mistake He loves you When that is said, everything is said"

For another long while Ruth kept silence As the carriage turned into Fiftieth street she straightened up and drew a deep, tremulous breath After a brief moment of hesitation, she said, "I—suppose he is waiting for us yes?"

"Well," Hetzel answered, "that reminds me You—you see, the fact is—"

And thereupon the poor fellow had to break the news of Arthur's illness to her as best he could Beginning with that hour the trained nurse had an indefatigable companion in her vigils

* * * * * *

One morning Ruth said to Hetzel, "To-day is the day fixed for the probate of Bernard Peixada's will Do you think it is necessary that I should go to the court?"

"I don't know," replied Hetzel, "and I don't care whether it is necessary or not You sha'n't do so I'll be your proxy"

He went to the surrogate's office When he returned home he said, "Well, Mrs Ripley, the enemy has had his Waterloo! The orphan asylum and the home for working girls will continue to enjoy Bernard Peixada's wealth"

"Why, how is that?" Ruth questioned.

"The will fell through"

"Fell through? Was it a forgery? Or what?"

"No, it wasn't a forgery, but it was a holograph That is to say, the testator was rash enough to draw it himself—without the assistance of a lawyer So he contrived to make a fatal blunder. It seems that the law requires a person, when signing a will, to explain explicitly to the witnesses the nature of the document—that it is a will, and not a deed, or a contract, or what not And this is precisely what Mr Peixada fortunately omitted to do The witnesses swore that he had said nothing whatever concerning the character of the instrument—that he had simply requested them to attest his signature, and then had folded the paper up and put it into his pocket. The lawyer—Arthur's successor—pressed them pretty hard, but they weren't to be shaken, and the clerk thereupon declared that the will was consequently entirely void and valueless and there was lots of excitement and I came away and that's how the case stands at present"

"And so the money will remain where it is?"

"Precisely though I should think the man to whom it once belonged would turn in his grave at the thought of the good it's doing This is the sort of thing that helps one to believe in an Avenging Angel, isn't it?"

* * * * *

One Saturday afternoon, toward the middle of September, Ruth's heart was light with joy The crisis of Arthur's illness, Dr Letrup vouched, had passed. His delirium had subsided He had fallen into a placid sleep. With proper care and vigilant guarding against a relapse, the doctor thought he ought to be upon his feet within a month

So, it was natural that Ruth's heart should sing

But, especially when one is a songstress by birth and training a singing heart is apt to induce sympathetic action on the part of the voice Ruth was seated at the window in the room adjoining Arthur's, listening to her heart's song, when, most likely without her being conscious of it, a soft, sweet strain of melody began to flow from her lips It was very low and gentle, and yet, as the event proved, it was loud enough to arouse the invalid from his much needed slumber The nurse came bustling in from the sick room with finger raised in warning and exclaimed in a whisper "Hush—hush sh sh! You've gone and waked him up!"

Was it possible that she had so forgotten herself Oh, dear, dear! Her regret bordered upon despair Yet with the impetuosity that is characteristic of her sex, she could not stop here, and let bad enough alone But must needs be guilty of still further imprudence and march boldly into the sick man's presence and up close to his bedside

He lay with open eyes, looking straight ceilingward But at the moment of her entrance, he turned his gaze upon her and a happy smile lighted up his wan wasted face He did not attempt to speak Neither did she But she bent over him and kissed him once upon the forehead, and rewarded his smile with a glance of infinite tenderness

Then his lips moved "Was—was it all a dream—my meeting you in Peixada's office, and all the rest?" he whispered

"Yes—all a dream," she answered, very softly

He closed his eyes and went to sleep again When Dr Letrup called that evening, "Better and better!" he cried "What magic panacea have you been administering to him during my absence?"

* * *

On Saturday, October 18, the steamship Alcibiades, Capt. Gaisammo, of the Florio line, sailed from its berth in Brooklyn and pointed its prow toward Naples Inscribed on the passenger list, were the names "M and Mme A Ripley" Monsieur and Madame Ripley were bent upon wintering in Italy They have remained abroad ever since Arthur talks in his letters of coming home next spring, though what he will do when he gets here I don't know, for he has registered a solemn vow never again to practice law

THE END

THE NORTHERN MOUND BUILDERS

New York Herald

According to a Montreal dispatch, a movement now being made by Canadian archæologists to explore the system of mounds extending through portions of Manitoba promises interesting results A survey conducted last summer along the Red river and near Lake Winnipeg revealed the existence in those localities of mounds identical in structure with the famous ones found in the Ohio and the Lower Mississippi valleys

In the memorable journey of Lewis and Clarke, in 1804, these mysterious tumuli were traced along the Missouri river for one thousand miles from the present site of St. Louis It now seems, from the Canadian preliminary research, that the northern limit of the mound builders lies beyond the Red river of the North The question [illegible] agitated historians [illegible] the mound [illegible] western

Froude in America

From his new book Oceana

Ten years have passed since my last visit New York has grown as fast as London and there were new and admirable things to see there their Metropolitan railway for one, which does not bore, like ours, through stifling subterranean caverns, but is borne aloft on iron columns down the centers of the busiest streets, the traffic below going on uninterrupted and unmolested There are two circles, an outer and an inner There are stations every half mile, to which you ascend by a staircase You are carried along in the daylight and in fresh air The foot passengers underneath see the trains fly by, and are neither disturbed nor inconvenienced and the structure itself is so light and airy that it scarcely intercepts the light from the windows of the houses A greater wonder was the Brooklyn suspension bridge, spanning the estuary which divides New York from the eastern island When I looked at this I had to qualify my opinion that there was nothing grand in America except its human inhabitants. The inhabitants had erected something at last more admirable to me than their Niagara falls.

This hair may be thickened, weak hair strengthened and the color restored to faded or gray hair by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

THE HERMIT OF HUNGRY GULCH.

BY A A HAYES AUTHOR OF "THE DENVER EXPRESS," "TWO CARDS," ETC

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian]

Times were hard in the camp there was no denying it Not very long before there had been a "boom" but Mr Levi who kept the clothing store on the main street and found much profit in that fleeting period of prosperity had oracularly declared it at an end

"I dell you vot it ish, poys" he said one day, standing on the threshold of his roughly boarded store, flanked on one side by a pendent suit of hideous plaid and on the other by a pair of overalls "*dot pe no rash game here*"

Old Cheyenne Joe too who had prospected with unfailing hopefulness and habitual bad fortune since the earliest days of the Pike's Peak excitement found the situation unprecedentedly dolorous

"I never see wuss times in Colorado since we struck them sulphurets on [illegible] Creek in '[illegible]," said he as he sat on a broken chair in the [illegible] of the West" (a dilapidated saloon was grandly called) "Yes Jim," he added with an unwonted sigh "I *will* take the sugar this time"

The camp was situated in a charming region It lay on the slope of a mountain facing the west A little beyond the group of houses this slope became abrupt so abrupt that the valley below was hidden from the sight of the town Far beyond this valley lifting their jagged summits bold and sharply defined against the western sky was the grand majestic Sol[illegible] Sangre de Cristo

The camp wore a dejected air The boys had made a good fight but nature was against them and nature always wins in the long run Down deep down through the flinty quartz the patient miner had chased the fleeting veins Quartz, from the stockholder's point of view represents outgo veins income When therefore veins tip the beam, the company's financial horizon is touched with the rosy tint of dividends when quartz then gather the lowering clouds of assessments often succeeded by the thunderstorm of bankruptcy The "Mountain" had shut down, the "Bismarck" changed superintendents three times and then followed suit and the directors of the "Ariel," who came out from New York to inspect the property, were obliged to pay the men's arrears out of their own pockets before they were allowed to depart All this time Nature so harsh to those who would wring her hidden treasures from her grasp was tantalizing them with the most gorgeous of weather when the air was electric the peaks of the Sangre de Cristo seemed but half a mile away and the moon, throughout the still, silent nights softened all the outlines so sharp and clear in the daylight and casting its silver sheen over the shabby and unlovely buildings transformed them into fairy dwellings

Cheyenne Joe was an authority in the camp the counterpart of the [illegible] of '49 and spring of '50 in California [illegible] his despondent utterances deepened the gloom which had overhung the frequenters of the singularly misnamed saloon Some were young and strong with the flush of health on their cheeks others old and gray their faces furrowed with the deep lines of [illegible] flannel shirts alternated with overalls caps of [illegible] hue and texture rivalled [illegible] hues curiously suggestive of a [illegible] impressive [illegible] and tobacco of a quality proportioned to the hardness of the times [illegible] It was not the day when the stage brought the scanty mail and not [illegible] before the arrival [illegible] conveyance would have excited attention [illegible] with the arrival of what we have [illegible] the habit of calling "capitalists" [illegible] significance Nevertheless the [illegible] is always the coming man to the [illegible] It is a peculiarity of silver mines that the more valuable is their [illegible] the more anxious are their owners to let other people have the opportunity of drawing profit from their development Thus it is that when the [illegible] is most blooming and the prospect [illegible] the [illegible] the veins [illegible] out their best [illegible] things are booming in the camp the boys are the most eager for the coming from afar of him of the blind faith and the heavy bank account He is to them as Montezuma to the poor Pueblos of New Mexico and as the [illegible] priest at Old Pecos [illegible] early and looks to the sunrise for a sign of the [illegible] so do the prospectors gaze long and earnestly up the mountain road for the advent of the coming [illegible]

When however times are bad and the dump [illegible] show no [illegible] none are sanguine enough to look for the coming which may not be [illegible] the sound of which [illegible] the tax collector or the sheriff with a batch of foreclosed mortgages None therefore on this occasion had left the hard seats of the saloon to view the new comer so he reported himself He entered the smoky room a stalwart active cheery young fellow he saluted the company and he took a seat No one present seemed, at first to know him but Cheyenne Joe's face showed an effort to recall his personality At last he rose and approached him "I've seed yer before, pardner" said he "but I disremember what on earth it was" The new comer [illegible] with half a smile

"I [illegible] likely to forget the time or [illegible] meeting Mr Cannon" said he [illegible] was on the Hillerton trail [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] one kind of [illegible] but [illegible] my life Yer [illegible] I was comin from the Cummins with [illegible] young fellers an we want far from Leadville when we heerd an alarm [illegible] with him a-[illegible] to us When they come up we found that some [illegible] up to Hillerton had told the boy he could walk from that to Leadville in a day an some of the same kind had told this yere chap he could walk from Leadville to Hillerton Wal this man he started an he lost the trail an' wandered about and then I met this boy who had walked since mornin an hadn't had nothin to eat I dunno what would a happened to him if we hadn't come along The boy told me he wuz like to drop when they come together an he asked the man if he could give him some grub, an you bet my pard here Jack Williams wuz the right sort for so he My boy I am afeered we're both of us gone up, but I've got one sand wich an I'll give yer half of it and he wuz a divvyin with him when they see me"

The looks of the boys plainly expressed commendation, and one of them made a suggestion as to refreshment ("setting up the drinks," he called it) at his expense

The visitor well aware that in the [illegible] ethics of the mountains a proposition of this kind is the recognized expression of a genuine good will accompanied the exercise with a meed of gratitude Then the talk became somewhat general and the hardy fellows spoke of lost trails and snow slides and fights with Indians—all the necessary and accepted concomitants of their hard and stirring lives—as the ever [illegible] dwellers in towns talk of the little variations in their hum drum existence

"Say Joe," at last said the new comer "perhaps you can help me I'm pretty busy down at Denver but I've been putting in all the time I could spare on a still hunt after an old fellow that I think must have come out here from the states some time ago He'd got a 'loggerheads' with things about him and one day he pulled up stakes and went away—no fellow knew where For some particular reason he smiled in a conscious way I've been anxious to find him I have hunted high and low, but up to this month I couldn't get on his trail About two weeks ago however I struck a drummer in Denver who saw an old chap up here that seemed like him You see I [illegible] changed his [illegible] and not called himself by his [illegible] which is Ephraim Wilson [illegible]

"Ephraim [illegible]" [illegible] Joe [illegible] with much interest [illegible] the sport [illegible] Ephraim [illegible] I [illegible] have you yes [illegible] the [illegible] Hungry Gulch There ain't one of the boys ez ever knowed his real name but what everybody [illegible] calls him is "Uncle Eph" They've been a helpin him when they [illegible] which ain't often you know [illegible] and don't let on [illegible] He just [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] prospectin [illegible] just as if he hadn't [illegible] in the thing

"Come along with me if you've nothing better to do" said the new comer, and they bade the crowd good night

"It's curious Joe" continued Williams as they walked towards the little [illegible] that you should have remember it all [illegible] the [illegible] was with me on the Hillerton trail that day for a good deal has come out of that meeting with him The fact is he is the son of old Ephraim Wilson and he has a sister well I can talk to a friend like you about her She's a pretty little blue eyed creature as you'd meet in a summer's day and when I first saw her it was all up with me as sure as I'm a living man You see Mr Wilson lived in a town in New Hampshire and was pretty well fixed having a kind of bank and doing a good business He was a real proud, high spirited chap but a good loving father to his motherless children One day his partner disappeared taking a pile of money with him and it broke the old man all up He managed to pay everything the bank owed and no right minded person really thought he was the least to blame Some mean cuss, however started a story about him, and he heard it and it was what you might call the last straw for it worked on his mind until he was half crazy and one day he broke out and said he would not live any longer in the town He put his children under the care of his sister and went away saying he would come back when he could set himself right His friends did their best to stop him but he told them he would die or go mad if he stayed He'd not been gone a very long time before a letter came to the children from the partner who had run away It seems he had been speculating and got in a bad way and thought there was nothing for him but to run He was taken ill in San Francisco and had a close call for his life and he had time to think over his ways and what he'd done Well to make a long story short I [illegible] struck it rich out there and he sent them all he had carried off and a [illegible] covering the old man's name beyond a whisper Of course they all tried [illegible] were wild to find their father and nothing would satisfy the girl but [illegible] start [illegible] look for him They managed to get [illegible] of [illegible] and they came out to Denver [illegible] made friends wherever they went and they've [illegible] taken mighty good care of [illegible] but they can't think of one thing night and day and that is to find the old gentleman [illegible] what [illegible] him to Hillerton [illegible] went to Denver with him and [illegible] his sister and then [illegible] brown cheeks [illegible] that time I've been just as anxious as they to find their father to tell you the truth I've just a little hope that if I should come [illegible] him [illegible] well [illegible] that she [illegible] her little heart would marry me I'm in a good business and getting ahead and I'd be the happiest man in the world if I could win such a prize as that So you know she and her brother are not far off They're down at [illegible] the [illegible] and I'd like to have you [illegible] in the morning [illegible] I'll tell you what you do [illegible] down with me after breakfast and they'll [illegible] light [illegible]

"Wal" [illegible] replied Joe [illegible] much of a lady's man but I will go with you ez sure ez you're [illegible] I'd like to see the little gal an' if she'll give me some [illegible] about her dad I kin tell her in two shakes of [illegible] Uncle Eph or the hermit

"That's a capital idea" said Williams "Somehow I feel it in my bones that it's he and that we're going to be successful and that I'll be the happiest man this side of the range"

"I'm with yer pard that," said Joe "[illegible] what's more I allow th[illegible] yer strike a streak of good luck [illegible] sort o' [illegible] in the camp in [illegible] we need it [illegible] enough Yer see luck's the queerest thing in the world When yer think it's come to stay, it'll cut yer pocket and wink an when yer pretty well played out some little thing'll bring it right back When yer come in that saloon to night with yer jolly face among all them fellers that's been a-waitin and hopin till they hadn't no heart left it come to me straight thet suthin good wuz a goin to happen—and now yer've told me that this pretty little gal a comin in among the [illegible] crowd in this yere [illegible]—why [illegible] after [illegible]

[illegible] of the next morning's sun over the smooth eastern hills had [illegible] of [illegible] the lowest of [illegible] [illegible] of a log [illegible] the [illegible] It [illegible] that no [illegible] has [illegible] the full joy of living until he has done just this simple thing opened [illegible] Colorado on a perfect Colorado morning This is not the assertion of a prejudiced traveler from distant [illegible] but from [illegible] for [illegible] years [illegible] the corner [illegible] of a log cabin but even the comfortable portal of a Denver hotel with an omnibus standing before it All the modern improvements in the world can not offer the rare quality of the air and a certain old [illegible] whom [illegible] some years ago his told his friends at the club at least fifty times that emerging from a Denver hostelry in the first stages of the depression following a breakfast made wretched by stale rolls bread and infamous coffee he has found himself breathing such a champagne atmosphere that he has conceived an insane desire to traverse Larimer street with a hop skip and jump

Whatever impulse he of the log cabin may have felt he made no sign The sun lit up his thin gray hair his sombre face, his bent figure The life giving breeze waved the ends of the seedy silk handkerchief tied loosely round his neck He shaded his eyes with his hand and looked down the narrow valley in which his log cabin stood "Hungry gulch" they called it Why, no one knew Apart from its surroundings and under an ordinary sky it would have shown few attractions, but this morning the short grass, the out cropping rocks, the shabby cabin, had abstracted a subtle form of color and softened outline from the overcharged atmosphere The old man saw nothing of this for he was "down on his luck" and to one in this condition it is a kind of personal affront that the sun shines and the birds sing He was brooding—had been brooding as long as he could remember He had prospected until his old bones ached without making the ghost of a "strike" Once he had been well and happy but luck was against him, and at sixty five he was lonely poor and rheumatic, and living in a mean log house in Hungry gulch To be sure he had himself partly to blame for his present discomforts It has been the fashion of late years to idealize the western miner, and he is far from an ideal being He has many faults but he has one shining virtue, he is as kind to his needy companions as heart could desire The prosperous mountain dweller may care for himself the "busted" man will never lack a helping hand as long as there is a blanket or piece of salt pork in the camp

Uncle Eph shouldered his pick and limped across the hills until he reached the point where he had been working the day before After resting awhile he began plying the pick and continued his labor at intervals for some time At last he sat down and leaned against the rock tired and discouraged As he did so two men came quickly toward him and stopped a little way off They watched him as he rose listlessly, pick in hand Erelong he began chipping at a small boulder A since blow detached a piece of shell from its surface He picked it up and examined it carefully but languidly It was some time before he rose drove a couple of stakes in the ground and walked slowly towards the town

The two men advanced they were Cheyenne Joe and his friend from Denver

"Poor old chap" said the former "I wonder if he allows he's made a strike There ain't a man in the camp ez would grudge it to him but the chances is again it. This yere place I heard one of them [illegible] sharps from New York thet come [illegible] a year ago say thar ought to be a show for what he called chlorides round here But I don't take much stock in them fellers [illegible] I'd a good sight sooner trust an old miner than the best of em with their larnin Let's see what he's goin

Around the hills and across the gulches always with faltering steps the old man wended his way to a small unpainted building wherein dwelt an important character in the mining camp the assayer He was there but a few moments then the two men who had kept him in view saw him come out and wearily plod toward his home They entered the rude building where the expert was busy with his crucibles

"Say, professor" ejaculated Joe "I want to introduce you to my friend Mr Williams of Denver" The men shook hands "Him an me's been lookin at Uncle Eph unbeknown to him while he wuz a chippin away at them boulders Did he bring yer a specimen?"

"Yes," said the assayer "he brought a piece of ore and said he'd leave it here until he could raise the money to pay for the assay He's so queer he wouldn't wait for me to tell him I'd gladly make it and let him pay when he was able It's pretty hard work trying to help him"

Williams drew his wallet from his pocket and laid a bank note on the table

"You are very good" said he "but I have an interest in the old man and I shall gladly pay your bill We will call for the assay this afternoon"

At about the time the old man came in the morning to his door as just narrated Williams and Joe were approaching the ranch house in the valley They had driven down the steep road through the pine trees crossed a creek on a rude bridge and followed the wheel tracks on the crisp grass There came to meet them a youth and the pretty little blue eyed creature Pretty indeed was she and would have been in far more critical eyes than those of the old prospector With true native politeness he doffed his rusty hat and took her little white hand in his friendly and respectful grip of his brown and rough [illegible] To this day old Joe talks of her

"I'm fifty year old" he once told a friend "an' I've tramped from the Wind River mountains to the Rio Grande an I've been in Frisco an St Louis an Denver an I allow I never see such a pretty sight in all my life It just broke me all up and I'll never forget it Why [illegible] I was a young feller an she'd look at me with them [illegible] blue as the sky over the [illegible] the mountain [illegible] little [illegible] with that little white hand I'd foller her to the end of the earth [illegible] to myself you know) Little Bess [illegible] got a young feller thet loves ye [illegible] gal an' [illegible] I must [illegible] perhaps yer [illegible] got [illegible] the services of [illegible] Cannon [illegible] yer [illegible] him in every [illegible] He's [illegible] stiff [illegible] with hard work [illegible] mountain [illegible] what he wuz [illegible] that's life [illegible] he couldn't think no [illegible] than anything [illegible] best to [illegible] yer

The blue eyes grew bright as Miss [illegible] talked to the old man There could be no doubt the description tallied perfectly [illegible] with her father It was arranged that the party should go to the camp at once and the girl and her brother remain at the hotel and while Williams and Joe decided on a favorable opportunity of breaking the good news to the hermit [illegible] learned that he had gone prospecting and they had resolved [illegible] the result of the assay before speaking to him

As they left the office they met an ill looking fellow who passed them without recognition Joe looked sharply at him

"That thar feller looks sorter familiar to me" said he "He's a stranger in the camp but I allow I've seen him before"

The sun had nearly run his daily course and was descending on the summits of the western mountains when the old man again crossed the threshold of his cabin and again shaded his eyes with his hand and looked down the rude path

This time he saw a man approaching, but too far away to distinguish his face He returned to his cabin at the door of which he soon heard a knock A stranger entered [illegible] of forbidding appearance

"You don't know me," said Uncle Eph [illegible] said he [illegible] the [illegible] whistled [illegible] "I know you [illegible] Eph but your name is E P Wilson late banker at —— New Hampshire [illegible] failure and defalcation [illegible] must [illegible] I've shadowed yer and worked up the points against yer"

The old man turned pale He did not see that the door which the stranger had closed had been slightly opened The man went on

"I ought to take yer up now but I don't want to be hard on you [illegible] the claim yer [illegible] just strike [illegible] and I'll let you off"

The old man never had a chance to reply The door was suddenly pushed open Joe Cannon entered shut it again and set his back against it

"Beg yer pardin for comin in without knockin Uncle Eph" said he "but I've been on the trail of this yer man that's talkin to yer I heered what he said an I allowed he'd come to a good place to stop to the end of a sentence as [illegible] might say" There was a delightful irony in his tone "Ef I understand the matter" he went on "this yer party sez he knows yer an kin do yer harm and wants yer to buy him off Now that's what I call playin it down pretty low seein thet this man's a dead beat of the wust sort When I fust see him I allowed I knowed him, but it only come to me who he wuz when I see him hangin' 'round the assay office No sir"—his voice had taken on a sharp ring and his hand went up behind his hip "don't yer make a move to draw, for I've got a self-cocker, an you ain't, an' I'll let daylight through you in a second Now you've waked up the wrong crowd to talk blackmail to, you derned claim jumper I know yer [illegible] San Juan country [illegible] one word to the boys [illegible] pen to yer. Ef I [illegible] camp again, I'll [illegible] ez yer live. Now git!"

The man slunk [illegible]

"Yer see, Uncle Eph, [illegible] hez taken a turn in [illegible] an' folks is a feelin' [illegible] ain't wuth disturbin' [illegible] hat mean cuss's [illegible] Eph, when I was [illegible] a reflectin' on the [illegible] sort o' got to thinkin' [illegible] sionary told the [illegible] was here, about [illegible] who hed a heap of [illegible] more'n you, [illegible] a moment, seeing [illegible] gaining on the bewildered [illegible] the old man's countenance [illegible] to stop, his quick ear [illegible] dress behind the door, he [illegible] "Wa'al, arter a while [illegible] for old man Job, I don't [illegible] it wuz but ez nigh ez I [illegible] cues who'd overheerd the [illegible] in the camp was a tryin' [illegible] learned that all the things [illegible] come back to him—an' [illegible] name—an' money—an' [illegible] blame me if she ain't here [illegible] self" And in a second [illegible] son was in her father's arms [illegible] for the first time in many [illegible] to put his bandana handkerchief [illegible]

Half an hour had passed [illegible] quiries and mutual explanations [illegible] rose to his full height and [illegible] an oratorical manner—[illegible] with his dialect—and [illegible] of his discourse by [illegible] right arm.

"Uncle Eph," said he, "I [illegible] I hed the floor, an' I've [illegible] When yer come to [illegible] yer struck it [illegible] bad luck as I ever [illegible] ain't no luck so bad [illegible] change when such a [illegible] yer darter thet come [illegible] enough it hez changed, [illegible] time Old man, I allow [illegible] 'way over old [illegible] never heerd thet [illegible] prospectin' he struck it [illegible] ef you hev'nt done it [illegible] up the assayer's report, [illegible] *them chlorides*, sure, [illegible] agoin' to hev a boom [illegible] any boom you ever see.' [illegible] he went to the window, [illegible] cried, "ef here ain't the [illegible] turned out an' marchin' [illegible] spects!"

As soon as the news [illegible] strike was telegraphed, [illegible] quiries of the eager [illegible] over the wires, the [illegible] two of these gentry [illegible] in Denver, and a week [illegible] miners called "store [illegible]" claim stakes. Uncle Eph [illegible] speedily The capitalists [illegible] secure it were crazy to [illegible] much like it as possible, [illegible] ing claims were [illegible] and, sure enough, the [illegible] came, and "came to [illegible]" therefore Uncle Eph [illegible] the whole population [illegible] him a "send-off." Cheyenne [illegible] Denver with the party [illegible] tion and, as the stage [illegible] his place by the driver and [illegible] rousing cheers for the "old [illegible]

Uncle Eph proposed to call [illegible] Good Luck," but the [illegible] far more pretentious [illegible] formed an immense company [illegible] it and issued beautifully [illegible] cates of its stock, up to [illegible] enough to make a considerable [illegible] national debt. Then they [illegible] short" and "cornered," [illegible] agreed to make such a [illegible] thing that it would [illegible] good plan for you, gentle [illegible] this is quite between [illegible] severely alone.—[Copyright [illegible] reserved

EDWIN BOOTH AND [illegible]

The Great Tragedian's [illegible] Darling Chi[illegible]

N Y Journ[illegible]

Mr Edwin Booth has [illegible] to his bank account by the [illegible] four weeks that he played [illegible] avenue theater and which [illegible] With the exception of the [illegible] audience tested the capacity [illegible] so that the receipts were [illegible] an average of $1400 a night [illegible] Booth for his personal [illegible] one half, so that the four weeks [illegible] netted him very closely in [illegible] of $20 000

But for all this, it has [illegible] engagement for Mr. Booth, [illegible] very much depressed by the [illegible] of his daughter Edwina, [illegible] difficulty that he could be [illegible] times from rushing on to [illegible] and find out how she really [illegible] theater to look after itself [illegible] was prevailed upon to believe [illegible] could be accomplished by [illegible] that he would only be [illegible] public without adequate [illegible]

Edwina is the only love [illegible] esses in the world, and his [illegible] tude for her health is [illegible] even to his near acquaintances [illegible] married last summer, and [illegible] health, always delicate, has [illegible] been what might be expected [illegible]

For three or four days [illegible] part of his engagement [illegible] ceived no news from his daughter [illegible] and this drove him almost [illegible] persuaded that the absence [illegible] caused by the floods, but [illegible] daughter was going through [illegible] period and they did not [illegible] truth

Many a night when he [illegible] careless acting his mind [illegible] engaged in thoughts of his [illegible] than of the part he was playing [illegible] came from his mouth [illegible] without intention, for his [illegible] away

AN EDITORIAL C[illegible]

The Richest Man in Maryland [illegible] With but few [illegible]

The richest man in Maryland [illegible] est man in the state, He is [illegible] proprietor of the Baltimore [illegible] generally known in that city [illegible] Mr Abell is in his fourth [illegible] hale and hearty. He is a very [illegible] his dress and habits, [illegible] of a little brandy and soda [illegible] ularly but moderately [illegible]

Mr Abell is worth about [illegible] and lives in a fine old [illegible] avenue He has two [illegible] ters, who however, [illegible] cest their fortunes [illegible] lottery A third daughter [illegible] wedded Mr. L. Victor [illegible] some young democratic [illegible] of a Western Maryland [illegible] man is a protege of [illegible] will one of these days [illegible] gress

Enoch Pratt, another of [illegible] lionaires, who recently [illegible] the city a library costing [illegible] great pride in his [illegible] to be seen almost daily [illegible] in the library watching [illegible] He has had a great [illegible] and placed in the library [illegible]

The Grant memorial [illegible] accumulated in [illegible] has accepted the [illegible] monument [illegible] trian statue of [illegible] will be $50,000.

KEENAN'S CHARGE

The Most Gallant and Desperate of the Civil War

General Pleasanton's Thrilling Account of the [illegible] of Major Peter Keenan and the Eigh[illegible] Pennsylvania Cavalry

Written for the Sunday Oregonian

At 6 o'clock on the afternoon of May [illegible] the extreme right of the Army of the P[illegible] lay behind its stacked arms in the care[illegible] of fancied security. An hour later it [illegible] utter and disastrous rout, carrying panic [illegible] as wagons, guns and men rushed helter [illegible] to the rear Close behind the melee came [illegible] wall Jackson's corps, in compact order [illegible] firing into the fugitives whenever opp[illegible] offered and yelling as only Confederate [illegible] could yell to keep them in motion

But there came a sudden check A [illegible] of horsemen debouched at a swinging tr[illegible] a narrow wood road, cleaving the [illegible] mass of panic-stricken Federal soldiers [illegible] head rode a tall, splendidly mounted [illegible] with a long flowing beard Without [illegible] stant's pause with sabers drawn and [illegible] ments jingling, the squadron broke into [illegible] lop and rode with a cheer upon the adv[illegible] straight line of battle The tall offic[illegible] Maj Peter Keenan, and the men who fo[illegible] him—about 400 of them—the Eighth P[illegible] vania cavalry

THE CHARGE HAS NO PARALLEL

This charge, literally desperate in cha[illegible] has in many respects no parallel in the a[illegible] the war Other exploits there were [illegible] sides involving equal daring, but certain[illegible] attendant circumstances render this ev[illegible] ally dramatic It was one of the prelim[illegible] of the great battle of Chancellorsville. [illegible] lowed a day of desultory fighting and [illegible] a night during which neither side [illegible] much more than prepare for the next d[illegible] flict. Historically therefore it is inde[illegible] of any grand tactical movements, [illegible] dered on the impulse of a moment, [illegible] pressing crisis It was no blunder, but [illegible] the fell [illegible] diversion that was inten[illegible] was indirectly responsible for the sub[illegible] death of Stonewall Jackson a [illegible] which the Confederacy never recovered [illegible]

The irregular and unexpected atten[illegible] cumstances have however surroun[illegible] affair with a cloud of contradictory e[illegible] which renders it extremely difficult for [illegible] whether a participant [illegible] facts

The writer hereof is [illegible] aware that [illegible] racy of the following [illegible] draw [illegible] ous personal and published accounts of [illegible] tion will be called in [illegible] claim [illegible] only say that he has [illegible] all available authorities, and recon[illegible] ences where he could, has drawn his c[illegible] clusions.

HOW THE ATTACK WAS MADE

The 2d day of May 1863, was open[illegible] warm The two armies were maneuver[illegible] position south of the Rapidan the [illegible] under Maj Gen Joseph Hooker, ha[illegible] crossed the river on pontoons, and [illegible] southward until they held the plank roa[illegible] ning from Fredericksburg to Orange [illegible] right consisting of the Eleventh corps, [illegible] road about a mile west of Chancell[illegible] Next, and forming a sharp angle to t[illegible] ward was part of the Third corps unde[illegible] Daniel E Sickles Within this angle [illegible] elevation properly known as Hazel Gr[illegible] sometimes erroneously referred to as F[illegible] were parked three batteries of artillery [illegible] ing to the Third corps, halted there [illegible] orders

At [illegible] the [illegible] Confederate line [illegible] from near the Rappahannock westwar[illegible] the Federal front on a line generally [illegible] and at times within sight. At early d[illegible] cording to the [illegible] accounts, [illegible] and Jackson were sitting by the roadsid[illegible] substitute when Gen J E B Stuart c[illegible] ing the cavalry division rode up and [illegible] that the right of the Federal army wa[illegible] the air exposed, that is, to attack [illegible] adequate means of defense Jackson [illegible] ately asked permission to march his co[illegible] 600 strong through the dense woods an[illegible] the Federal right Lee it is well [illegible] to weaken so seriously his own force [illegible] enemy's front, but whatever doubts he may [illegible] at such a bold move, he gave his cons[illegible] with Stuart's cavalry to mask the m[illegible] Jackson set out on the detour of fiv[illegible] miles following narrow wood roads an[illegible] ing something like a mile in front of t[illegible] eral position

SICKLES ENDEAVORS TO STOP THE[illegible]

There were sharp eyes on the watch [illegible] er, and by 1 o'clock, Gen Sickles, with [illegible] ton's cavalry was very vigorously feel[illegible] strength of the marching column. It [illegible] first surmised that the Confederates wer[illegible] treat toward Gordonsville but numerous [illegible] ers, including an entire regiment—th[illegible] Georgia were brought in and cross e[illegible] tion justified the inference that the th[illegible] meant "fight, not retreat Word was [illegible] sent to Hooker and Howard The lat[illegible] been directed early in the morning, (9 30[illegible] to hold himself in readiness for a flank [illegible] but no extraordinary precautions were [illegible] and when Jackson approached his o[illegible] point, near the Orange plank road, lat[illegible] afternoon Stuart was able to pilot hi[illegible] eminence whence the whole Eleven [illegible] could be seen with stacked arms, con[illegible] bivouacked behind field abatis Here sa[illegible] two dashing Confederate leaders on their [illegible] and watched through their field glasses [illegible] of cards in progress, company cooks o[illegible] fires and men killing beeves for the n[illegible] of rations It must have been a triu[illegible] moment for Jackson, and although on [illegible] two hours of daylight were left, the s[illegible] that day at [illegible] he hurried forward his [illegible] ments, and by 6 [illegible] was ready f[illegible] sault

[illegible]

As his lines moved forward the woo[illegible] swept clean of wild game, and deer, [illegible] and rabbits led the [illegible] attack [illegible] Federal lines [illegible] it was [illegible] was imminent [illegible] more [illegible] enced of Howard's brigade [illegible] took [illegible] of defense [illegible] responsibility [illegible] measures [illegible] general [illegible] of the corps [illegible] when the rush of [illegible] men [illegible] found the Federals totally [illegible]

No troops [illegible] can stand a [illegible] attack [illegible] which [illegible] danger [illegible] flank [illegible] end of a line [illegible] organization [illegible] precisely [illegible] corps [illegible] some [illegible] been [illegible] Sickles [illegible] attack [illegible] the [illegible] fore them [illegible]

It [illegible] tory of men [illegible] but take [illegible] they [illegible] be [illegible] stampeded [illegible] from Schurz's division [illegible] led by a few [illegible] the [illegible] guns [illegible] Federals [illegible] good order for [illegible] some time, fed [illegible] overlapping lines of the [illegible] The corps [illegible] was [illegible] broken up and swept backward through [illegible] across the field between the pieces of [illegible] and even among the very headquarter[illegible] Gen Hooker where personal staff [illegible] and valiantly strove to rally them

[illegible]

When the first [illegible] of the attack we[illegible] the situation [illegible] lines was near [illegible] scribed above Sickles and Pleasanton [illegible] returned from their successful [illegible] son's [illegible] march and the Third co[illegible] coming back to its place in line The [illegible] at Hazel Grove had unbridled their [illegible] Pleasanton's cavalry were making the[illegible] and their horses comfortable after th[illegible] day's work The [illegible] shots on t[illegible] swelled into volleys, accompanied by [illegible] that always sounded the rebel charge [illegible] noise of conflict drew nearer As yet [illegible] could be seen save perhaps from the [illegible] point in the grove The artillerymen [illegible] alarm, and two squadrons of the Eigh[illegible] sylvania cavalry were ordered to mount [illegible] Keenan the senior officer at the tim[illegible] spot. At this point the only record [illegible] on the subject comes in the evidence, [illegible] of Gen Pleasanton before the Congr[illegible] committee on the conduct of the war [illegible] he says, "that the moment was critic[illegible] called on Maj Keenan of the Eighth P[illegible] vania and gave him his orders I said [illegible] 'Major, you must charge in those woo[illegible] your regiment and hold the rebels un[illegible] get some of these guns into position.' [illegible] You must do it at all cost.' I menti[illegible] major because I knew his character [illegible] that he was a man for the occasion. He

EDW N BOOTH AND HIS DA

The Great Tragedian's Wonderful Darling Child.

[illegible]

AN EDITORIAL CROESUS

The Richest Man in Maryland—[illegible] With but One Luxury

[illegible]

KEENAN'S CHARGE.

The Most Gallant and Desperate Exploit of the Civil War.

General Pleasanton's Thrilling Account of the Bravery of Major Peter Keenan and the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian

At 6 o'clock on the afternoon of May 2, 1863, the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac lay behind its stacked arms in the carelessness of fancied security. An hour later it was in utter and disastrous rout, carrying panic with it, as wagons, guns and men rushed helter skelter to the rear. Close behind the melee came Stonewall Jackson's corps, in compact order of battle, firing into the fugitives whenever opportunity offered, and yelling as only Confederate soldiers could yell, to keep them in motion.

But there came a sudden check. A column of horsemen debouched at a swinging trot from a narrow wood road, cleaving the disordered mass of panic-stricken Federal soldiery. At its head rode a tall, splendidly mounted officer, with a long, flowing beard. Without an instant's pause, with sabers drawn and accouterments jingling, the squadron broke into a gallop and rode with a cheer upon the advancing straight line of battle. The tall officer was Maj. Peter Keenan, and the men who followed him—about 400 of them—the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry.

THE CHARGE HAS NO PARALLEL.

This charge, literally desperate in character, has in many respects no parallel in the annals of the war. Other exploits there were on both sides involving equal daring, but certain of the attendant circumstances render this exceptionally dramatic. It was one of the preliminaries of the great battle of Chancellorsville. It followed a day of desultory fighting, and preceded a night during which neither side could do much more than prepare for the next day's conflict. Historically, therefore, it is independent of any grand tactical movements. It was ordered on the impulse of a moment, to meet a pressing crisis. It was no blunder, but effected the temporary diversion that was intended and was indirectly responsible for the subsequent death of "Stonewall" Jackson, a loss from which the Confederacy never recovered.

The irregular and unexpected attendant circumstances have, however, surrounded the affair with a cloud of contradictory evidence which renders it extremely difficult for any one, whether a participant or not, to be sure of his facts.

The writer hereof is well aware that the accuracy of the following account drawn from various personal and published sources of information will be called in question in certain particulars. He can only say that he has consulted all available authorities, and, reconciling differences where he could, has drawn his own conclusions.

HOW THE ATTACK WAS MADE

The 2d day of May, 1863, was oppressively warm. The two armies were maneuvering for position south of the Rapidan. The Federals, under Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, had just crossed the river on pontoons, and pushed southward until they held the plank road running from Fredericksburg to Orange. Their right, consisting of the Eleventh corps, held the road about a mile west of Chancellorsville. Next, and turning a sharp angle to the westward, was part of the Third corps under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Within this angle, upon an elevation properly known as Hazel Grove, but sometimes erroneously referred to as Fairview, were parked three batteries of artillery belonging to the Third corps, halted there to await orders.

At daybreak the Confederate line extended from near the Rappahannock westward, facing the Federal forces on a line generally parallel and at times within sight. At early dawn, according to the Confederate accounts, Gens. Lee and Jackson were sitting by the roadside in consultation when Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, commanding the cavalry division rode up and reported that the right of the Federal army was "in the air"—exposed that is, to attack without adequate means of defense. Jackson immediately asked permission to march his corps, 25,000 strong, through the dense woods and crush the Federal right. Lee may well have hesitated to weaken so seriously his own force in Hooker's front, but whatever doubts he may have felt at such a bold move, he gave his consent, and with Stuart's cavalry to mask the movement Jackson set out on his detour of five or six miles, following narrow wood roads and keeping something like a mile in front of the Federal positions.

SICKLES ENDEAVORS TO STOP THEM

There were sharp eyes on the watch, however, and by 10 o'clock, Gen. Sickles, with Pleasanton's cavalry, was very vigorously feeling the strength of the marching column. It was at first surmised that the Confederates were in retreat toward Gordonsville, but numerous prisoners, including an entire regiment—the 23rd Georgia—were brought in, and cross examination justified the inference that the movement meant "fight," not retreat. Word was at once sent to Hooker and Howard. The latter had been directed early in the morning, (9:30 A. M.) to hold himself in readiness for a flank attack, but no extraordinary precautions were taken, and when Jackson approached his objective point, near the Orange plank road, late in the afternoon, Stuart was able to pilot him to an eminence whence the whole Eleventh corps could be seen with stacked arms, comfortably bivouaced behind field abatis. Here sat these two dashing Confederate leaders on their horses, and watched through their field glasses games of cards in progress, company cooks over their fires, and men killing beeves for the next issue of rations. It must have been a triumphant moment for Jackson, and although only about two hours of daylight were left, (the sun set on that day at 6:45) he hurried forward his arrangements, and by 6 o'clock was ready for the assault.

CONFUSION AND PANIC ENSUE

As his lines moved forward, the woods were swept clean of wild game, and deer, turkeys and rabbits led the advance attack upon the Federal lines. So evident was it that an attack was imminent that some of the more experienced of Howard's subordinates took measures of defense on their own responsibility, but these measures could not affect the general disposition of the corps, and when the rush of Jackson's men came it found the Federals totally unprepared.

No troops in the world can stand a flank attack, unless there is time to change front, in which case it is no longer a flank [illegible] that portion of the column [illegible] end of a line is thrown into confusion [illegible] organization lost, panic [illegible] precisely what happened with the [illegible] corps. The immediate [illegible] some 10,000 strong [illegible] been sent back to rejoin Sickles [illegible] attack in three lines, simply [illegible] the Federal front and [illegible] fore them.

It is not easy to start [illegible] body of men when they are ready [illegible] but take them unprepared and they can easily be "stampeded." [illegible] Steinwehr's division, [illegible] from Schurz's division [illegible] the tide of fugitives and after [illegible] federates in check for some time fell back in good order after being nearly enveloped by the overlapping lines of the vastly superior force. The corps, as a body, however, was completely broken up and swept back, sweeping through woods across the open between the pieces of artillery and even among the very headquarters tents of Gen. Hooker, whose personal staff turned out and vainly strove to rally them.

EFFORT TO CHECK THE STAMPEDE

When the first shots of the attack were heard the situation within our lines was nearly as described above. Sickles and Pleasanton had just returned from their successful raid upon Jackson's line of march, and the Third corps was coming back to its place in line. The artillery at Hazel Grove had unbridled their horses. Pleasanton's cavalry were making themselves and their horses comfortable after their hard day's work. The dropping shots on the right swelled into volleys, accompanied by the yells that always sounded the rebel charge. The noise of conflict drew nearer. As yet nothing could be seen save perhaps from the highest point in the grove. The artillerymen took the alarm, and two squadrons of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry were ordered to mount by Maj. Keenan, the senior officer at the time on the spot. At this time the only sworn testimony on the subject comes in the evidence, namely, of Gen. Pleasanton before the Congressional committee on the conduct of the war. "I saw," he says, "that the moment was critical, and I called on Maj. Keenan of the Eighth Pennsylvania and gave him his orders. I said to him, 'Major, you must charge in those woods with your regiment and hold the rebels until I can get some of these guns into position.' Says I, 'You must do it at all cost.' I mentioned the major because I knew his character so well, that he was a man for the occasion. He replied to me with a smile on his face, though it was almost certain death, 'General, I will do it.' He started in with his whole regiment and made one of the most gallant charges in the war.

TEN PRECIOUS MOMENTS SAVED

He was killed at the head of his regiment, but he alarmed the rebels so much that I gained about ten minutes on the enemy. Maj. Keenan had only from 400 to 500 men. I immediately ran up this battery of mine at a gallop, put it into position, ordered it unlimbered and double shotted with canister, and ordered the men to aim at the ground line of the parapet that the Eleventh Corps had thrown up about 500 yards off. Our artillery, as a rule, overshoots, and I ordered them to fire low because the shot would ricochet. I then set to work with two squadrons of the remaining regiment to clear this field of fugitives, and to stop what [illegible] ammunition we could and put them into position, and I managed to get 22 guns loaded double shotted, and aiming on this space in front of us for about a quarter or a half a mile, when the whole woods appeared alive with large bodies of men. This was just at dusk. I was going to give the word "fire." I had ordered those pieces not to fire unless I gave the word because I wanted the effect of an immense shock. There was an immense body of men and I wanted the whole weight of metal to check them. I was about to give the word 'fire,' when one of the soldiers at a piece said 'General, that is our flag!'

"I said to one of my aids, Mr. Thompson, 'Ride forward there at once and let me know what flag that is.' He then went to within about 100 yards, and those people cried out 'Come on, we are friends.' He started to move on, when the whole line of woods blazed with musketry, and they commenced leaping over the parapet, and charged on the guns, and at about the same time I saw from eight to ten rebel battle-flags run up along the whole line. I immediately gave the order 'fire' and the fire actually swept the men away. It seemed to blow those men in front clear over the parapet.

ORDERED TO HIS DEATH

"From the simple fact that I saw that if somebody did not save that field at once it was not going to be saved at that point, I considered it my duty to go in and do whatever I could, and that we were all up and would be driven into the river if I did not do it. When I came to count the artillery I found that I had the artillery of three corps in that line. I took it by the force of circumstances and necessity. I assumed command of the artillery by virtue of being a general, and I fought it as a general of artillery. Some of the cannon I stopped from the flying column. I put it into line, to Jackson had 25,000 infantry and I knew that nothing but immense shocks of artillery, without a corresponding force of infantry was the only thing to stop him. That was my only chance, and I had to do it instantly and I had to sacrifice my regiment of cavalry to the circumstances. [illegible] the result [illegible] officer who [illegible] more than anything else. It was just the same as saying to him, 'You must be killed,' when I ordered him to make that charge. He went with a smile on his face, [illegible] I knew when I gave [illegible] it. I felt confident of it and I selected him for that purpose."

This testimony has been severely criticised and its accuracy questioned. It has been alleged that Pleasanton merely [illegible] Keenan to ride into the woods and [illegible] the fugitives. It has been denied that he [illegible] got the artillery into position [illegible] It has been denied that any charge was contemplated until the cavalry column [illegible] the face of Jackson's line [illegible] lastly, it has been alleged that Keenan did not lead the charge at all, but that Maj. [illegible] Huey, his senior in rank, was in command and at the head of the column, and deserves whatever credit is due for the exploit.

THE STORY OF A SURVIVOR

The writer of this paper is strongly inclined to credit the story as he first heard it from the lips of a surviving trooper of Keenan's command, Rudolph by name. The veteran limped as the result of a wound from a bullet [illegible] and we sat down together on a pile of [illegible] while with a bit of stick he drew [illegible] position in the ground [illegible] gone back to engineering since he hung up the saber.

"Here," said he, "we were lounging, when we heard the firing, and the major (Keenan) ordered us to mount. Gen. Pleasanton rode up and spoke to Keenan. I couldn't hear what he said, but the major gave the order, 'Fours right. Head of column left. March,' and we went down into the woods at a trot. It's a narrow road running here away. Keenan led the column and gave the order to draw sabers and charge, and I wasn't more than twenty feet behind him when we rode through the rebs and he was hit. He threw his hands up in the air and fell over, and then I got hit myself, and that's all I remember about it.

"Oh, he was a fine man, Maj. Keenan was, and a splendid officer. It was a picture I'll never forget—him with his long beard streaming, and throwing his saber aloft as he went down."

A GALLANT EXAMPLE

Sifted, so far as possible, of all doubtful matter, the unadorned facts are that at the head of the 400 men Major Keenan rode through a panic stricken mass of fugitives—no easy thing to do and keep one's courage up to the fighting point—that when bullets began to whistle he ordered carbines advanced, but seeing in another moment that the rebel line of battle was upon him he changed the orders to "sabers" and "charge," himself setting a gallant example. Following his lead the two squadrons spurred forward and impetuously rode over Jackson's first line of battle and desperately used saber and carbine during the few minutes it was possible to fight at all. The three officers who led the column, Major Keenan, Capt. Arrowsmith and Adjt. Haddock—were killed outright, and fifty-six enlisted men and ninety horses were either killed or wounded during those few supreme moments of deadly conflict.

The rest of the command was scattered, some being captured while others effected their escape by dint of hard riding. But the sacrifice had not been in vain. Guns were in position, infantry supports were hurrying forward and although three attempts were made by the Confederates to carry the guns at Hazel Grove, night fell and the threatened total rout of the Potomac army was averted. The Federals were soundly enough thrashed next day, but the disaster was trifling compared with what it must have been had not Jackson's advance been checked by the headlong valor of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry and its gallant leader.

[illegible]

PRESS TIPS

[illegible] appears to be [illegible] the chances are that if [illegible] she would begin to spell for [illegible] Philadelphia Times.

A hipped [illegible] after fifty years [illegible] full experience [illegible]

Some [illegible] put an eighty cent [illegible] in the [illegible] five cent nickel [illegible]

Out in Oregon they have been gathering flowers that bloom in the spring [illegible] should quit fooling around the [illegible] and attend to business [illegible] New York Tribune.

A writer in [illegible] says that Washington in the quantity of its publishing is no longer a literary center than New York [illegible] This opinion is evidently the result of a steady diet of the Congressional Record.—Norristown Herald.

A German theorist has undertaken to make a microscope of sufficient power to make a bee's sting look like a telegraph pole. We have long wondered why something wasn't done to make that plug [illegible] look somewhere near as large as it feels when it gets into a man's neck.—Binghampton Republican.

Inventor Edison's wedding may have been a recherche affair, but we see he wore a Prince Albert coat all the same. This sort of thing may be all right in Ohio but it would have been de trop in Illinois. A bridegroom can be a success in Illinois unless he wears a swallow coat, especially created for the occasion.—Chicago News.

"Gran'ma," said a boy of 5 years, "how old are you?" "About [illegible]," said the grandmother. "You'll die [illegible] won't you gran'ma?" "Yes, dear, I expect to." "And when I be grown up can I be buried side of you?" "Yes, dear," and she, as her heart warmed toward the little one, whom she folded closer in her arms. "Gran'ma," softly whispered the little rogue, "gimme ten cents."—Clinton (Mass.) Bugle.

"D. D. D." permanently cures Dyspepsia.
Sick Headache cured by "D. D. D."
"D. D. D." will cure Indigestion.
Billousness cured at once by "D. D. D."
"D. D. D." will positively cure Constipation.

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Bismarck's Political Apprenticeship. Nature's Provisions Against Infant Mortality—Sleep Necessary to Work. The Soldiers of Italy.

SNOWDROP.

The time of Candlemas is here,
The holly wreaths are brown and sere
And dead the mistletoe;
The birth day of the year is past,
The baby year that grows so fast
Through January's snow.

The changeful year, so like a child,
That now is frowning now is mild,
Must turn to graver things;
The frown [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

My darling, with the laughing eye,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Thy token sweet to be.

Take thou thy token [illegible]
First blossom of the [illegible] year
A snowdrop green and white,
[illegible]
A messenger through life to thee
Of innocent delight.

It is the first born of the flowers,
An earnest of spring's budding bowers
While yet the world is [illegible]
The [illegible]
When [illegible]
[illegible]

Look [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
White with the purity of truth
In courage rooted fast.

The snowdrop comes when Christmas joys
Are past and gone like broken toys
[illegible]
May some white blessing, God sent [illegible]
[illegible]
Thy childhood's hopes and fears.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
—[illegible]

BISMARCK'S APPRENTICESHIP

At the Prussian embassy in St. Petersburg, whither he was transferred in 1859, Bismarck had an [illegible] his political theories, and there can be no doubt that the [illegible] at which he had arrived were strongly [illegible] by his [illegible] in the Russian capital. In 18[illegible] Bismarck was for several months the Prussian ambassador at Paris, and then he was summoned to Berlin to take the office of prime minister. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible] authorities are of opinion that [illegible] is indigestible, yet even on this point doctors cannot agree. A distinguished French chemist has suggested that to render cheese digestible, a quarter of an ounce of potass should be added to every pound of cheese, while a German chemist has experimented upon several kinds of food—such as cheese, meat, milk and eggs—and he boldly declares that cheese is no more indigestible than meat and many other articles of diet. Suppers are usually condemned. Some doctors assert that suppers are not only unnecessary, but positively harmful; that sound sleep cannot be obtained after them, and that three meals a day are sufficient. On the other hand, others are of opinion that a light supper is necessary to procure sound sleep. After a meal, they say, blood is drawn toward the stomach to supply the juices needed in digestion. Hence the brain receives less blood than during fasting, becomes pale, and the powers become dormant. Sleep, therefore, ensues. A doctor says that recently he was called at 3 A. M. to a lady who assured him that she was dying. The body was warm, he says, the heart doing honest work. To her indignation he ordered buttered bread to be eaten at once. Obeying, the "dying" woman was soon surprised by a return of life and a desire to sleep. Milk is generally considered a peculiarly nutritive fluid—indeed, a perfect food and therefore suitable for persons of all ages when it agrees with their stomachs, yet no less an authority than Sir Henry Thompson states that "for us who have long ago achieved our full growth and can [illegible] solid food it is altogether superfluous, and mostly mischievous as a drink." He also says that the primary object of drinking is to satisfy thirst, and that water is more powerful to this end when employed free from admixture with any solid material. Chocolate, thick cocoa, or even milk, are therefore not so efficacious in allaying thirst as water. "So plentiful is nutriment," he adds, "that the very last place where we should seek that quality is the drink which accompanies the ordinary meal." In this respect at any rate Sir Henry Thompson is at [illegible] with the vegetarians.—[illegible]

THE PIGS AND THE WEATHER

[illegible]

[illegible] might have [illegible] only learned that it has nothing whatever to do with the weather, or at least with coming rainstorms. The drought of summer is so far a convenience as to throw light upon this habit, as it did upon the [illegible] cows. Pigs carry sticks as frequently then as during wet weather or just preceding a shower. Furthermore, these gathered twigs are [illegible] [illegible] as though to make a nest [illegible] [illegible] The probabilities are that it is a survival of [illegible] [illegible] a dozen times before lying down. In an interesting paper on local weather lore, read by Mr. Amos W. Butler before the American association for the advancement of science during the Philadelphia meeting of 1884, the author gives another version of this saying: "When hogs gather up sticks and carry them about expect cold weather." This is wholly at variance with what I have observed, for my memoranda record this habit almost wholly during the hot weather, and this must necessarily be the rule with New Jersey swine. Or the local weather prophets would not have coined the verse as I have given it. As to the other couplet, it is about as near meaningless as any saying can well be. Some rustic rhymer a century ago may have added it as a piece of fun, but it has stuck most persistently. As it stands now it has stood for quite 100 years.—Dr. C. C. Abbott, [illegible] Monthly.

RUNS ON BANKS

At times, when there is some latent anxiety in the air, "runs" on banks have been known to take place without the slightest justifying cause. Banks have sometimes been threatened because institutions bearing somewhat similar names have been in danger. The credit of a bank has been doubted because a neighboring bank within a few doors has been in difficulties. There is a historical example of a run on a bank because a fruit vendor's stall was overturned near its door, and the assembled crowd could imagine no other cause for the unwonted concourse than that the bank itself could not meet its liabilities. Runs have been caused by malicious persons, acting not from any impulse which might have made them feel a grudge against the bank, but from simple malevolence. In one instance, it is said, from having laid bets that a bank would fail by a given date, and being anxious to save their wagers. In Ireland recently a run is stated to have been made on one bank, not because there was the smallest reason to doubt its solvency, but because the excited people thought or were induced to think that it had not given sufficient assistance to another bank which had been compelled to stop payment. In this case it was abundantly shown that those who withdrew the money did not act in any respect from timidity, as the moment they received their deposits from the one bank they placed them again with another close by in the same street. The veterans, who still remember the days when communication between one part of the country and another was less frequent and rapid than now, can relate stories of the means resorted to for giving confidence to customers when gaining time was important, and tell of the barrels tightly screwed to the floor filled with rubbish and a thin stratum of sovereigns strewed at the top, which it was found impossible to move, as was believed, from the weight of their contents—And a legend lingered long of the timidity of an agent at a branch bank, who was not to be pacified till he was provided recently with funds sufficient to pay off at once all the depositors in the books of his branch, but with a good thumping sum more to enable him to meet any contingencies that might arise, as he thought, but the possibility of which no one else could imagine.—The Quarterly Review.

THE BISHOP'S DINNERS

Every year the Bishop of St. David's gave a Christmas entertainment of roast beef and plum pudding to the schools at Abergwili, at which he presided. After dinner he made a speech. One speech is too good to be forgotten. "Boys were like tops. There were some tops that gave no trouble but only needed to be set spinning and they would go—these were like good boys. But there were other tops which could only be kept going by constant whipping—these were the naughty boys whom nothing but the rod could keep to their work." He used also to let them have fireworks and a Christmas tree. He was a kind and indulgent master, and his servants remained with him for years. Yet he seldom spoke to any but his confidential attendant, who accompanied him on his journeys, and between whom and him there existed a thorough understanding. The women servants he hardly knew by sight. He must have been a little trying at times, for he would order dinner for a party, and on being asked "for how many, my lord?" would reply: "I don't know till they come; tell the cook to provide plenty."—Temple Bar.

[illegible] FOR INFANT MORTALITY

The [illegible] lays 150,000 eggs, well knowing that [illegible] will be eaten up in the state of spawn or devoured by enemies in helpless infancy or [illegible] or otherwise similarly unaccounted for. [illegible] fewer [illegible] which a race is exposed [illegible] the greater number of eggs or young [illegible] needs to produce in order to counteract [illegible] necessary losses. [illegible] generally it takes at least [illegible] eggs each year to keep up the average of the species. In frogs and other amphibians a few hundred are amply sufficient. [illegible] [illegible] their young from ten to two eggs per annum [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of the larger [illegible] once [illegible] at a time only. [illegible] [illegible] half [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—Cornhill Magazine.

[illegible]

The restoration of energy, which sleep alone can afford, is necessary for the maintenance of nervous vigor, and whereas the muscular system when overtaxed at last refuses to work, the brain under similar circumstances too frequently refuses to rest. The sufferer, instead of trying to remove or lessen the cause of his sleeplessness, comforts himself with the hope that it will soon disappear or else has recourse to chloral, morphia, the bromides, etc. Valuable and necessary as these remedies often are, (I refer especially to the drugs), there can be no question as to the mischief which attends their frequent use, and there is much reason to fear that their employment in the absence of any medical authority is largely on the increase. Many of the "proprietary articles" sold by druggists, and in great demand at the present day, owe their efficacy to one or more of these powerful drugs. Not a few deaths have been caused by their use, and in a still larger number of cases they have helped to produce the fatal result. Sleeplessness is almost always accompanied by indigestion in some one or other of its protean forms, and the two conditions react upon and aggravate each other. If rest cannot be obtained, and if the vital machine cannot be supplied with a due amount of fuel, and, moreover, fails to utilize that which is supplied, mental and bodily collapse cannot be far distant. The details of the downward process vary, but the result is much the same in all cases. Sleeplessness and loss of appetite are followed by loss of flesh and strength, nervous irritability alternating with depression, palpitation, and other derangements of the heart, especially at night, and many of those symptoms grouped together under the old term hypochondriasis. When this stage has been reached, the borderlands of insanity are within measurable distance, even if they have not already been reached.—The [illegible]

[illegible]

Though Florence is not a town well suited for those who visit Italy in search of health, at least during the [illegible] and early months of the year, it is far from being an unpleasant winter resort for [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] The very absence of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The poorer Florentines are even more unfortunate than the casual visitor, as they can seldom make any fire at all except in the kitchen. This is probably the reason why they are so fond of [illegible] earthenware [illegible] filled with glowing charcoal, which are generally treated with an undeserved contempt by foreigners. Even [illegible] with all his care [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Properly managed [illegible] To derive any benefit from it you must sit upon it much [illegible] that is to say you must place it between your feet and wrap a thick plaid or rug round it and the whole lower part of your body. When treated thus it [illegible] a real, though somewhat limited, satisfaction.—The [illegible]

[illegible]

It is said that a lawyer was some time ago cross examining a witness in a local court when he asked: "Now, then, Patrick, listen to me. Did the defendant in this case strike the plaintiff with malice?" "No, sir, sure," replied Pat gravely; "he struck him wid the poker, bedad." And he inquired of the same witness: "Did the plaintiff stand on the defensive during the affray?" "Divil a difinsive, yer honor. He stood [illegible] the table."—Chambers's Journal.

And This is True.

[illegible]

In the matter of the division of wealth and poverty the human family will always be conditioned as they are at present. The owner of the palace will feast in luxury, and the dweller in the hovel will have difficult work to keep the wolf from the door. It is sorrowful and heart-rending to see misery and suffering beside wealth and affluence, but it cannot be remedied. We may philosophise and legislate to make matters different, but we are fighting against the inevitable, and the sooner the people learn to bend all their energies for their own amelioration, the better. "God helps those who help themselves," and energy will prosper and indolence sink below the surface while the world lasts.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Scandal Mongers Feeling bad at the Ending of the Dilke Case.

A Man who Tried to Climb up on the Poet Milton's Fame—The Crown Prince of Prussia and his Son.

[Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian]

LONDON, Feb 20.—John Bull is prosecuting the socialist leaders who were the instigators of the London riots which occurred last week, but although he would not acknowledge that misery existed in his metropolis the unemployed workmen had no sooner broken his windows than he subscribed the sum of £12,000 sterling in two days to appease them. John Bull is an opportunist par excellence. He has the shrewdness to acknowledge an accomplished fact. If his door must give way to the burglars he does not wait for them to break it open, he opens it himself. If he cannot save his furniture he saves his door; that is so much gained. Ask him for a reform or a concession and he will stare at you astonished, and tell you that all is for the best in the best of worlds. But shake your fist at him, break his window, or let a cracker go in his neighborhood, and he will smile and say: "Oh! that is all right. I beg your pardon, I did not know that you were in earnest." I am not quite sure that John Bull stands alone in this respect. It is one of the saddest confessions to make that very seldom have people obtained needed reforms by legal and peaceful means.

SCANDAL MONGERS IN LONDON

Were disappointed at the sudden termination of the Crawford-Dilke case, tried in the divorce court last Friday. Not since the famous trial of the Mordaunt divorce case, have the portals of the divorce court been besieged by such a crowd as that which last Friday filled this tribunal for the redress of marital wrongs. Many ladies wrestled with the members of the junior bar for places, and in the throng of well known figures of society who fought for seats with an apologetic smile, might have been seen a third of the new administration. Mr. Crawford's petition for a relief from a wedlock which had become intolerable on account of the frailty of his young wife, involving as it did, the reputation of one of the greatest English statesmen, constituted one of those sensations which Londoners know so well how to appreciate. A great amount of curiosity was also evinced to know how Sir Charles Dilke would come out of the case, as his future public position seemed to depend on the result. His appearance in the court in company with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain constituted the first flush of excitement. Both gentlemen were faultlessly dressed, and they looked as serious as if they were walking to a division when their victory was assured. Mr. Chamberlain smiled behind his inseparable eye glass. The absence of the young and beautiful respondent, and the line taken by the counsel, showed the eager [illegible] in the court that as little as possible was to be made of the case. However, though Mrs. Crawford was not examined, nor [illegible] of the confession attempted to be [illegible] witnesses, enough transpired to cause the [illegible] recital to [illegible] the patience of the crowd. This recital greatly discomposed Sir Charles Dilke and even ruffled the calm of Mr. Chamberlain, but the agony proved to be of short duration, and the judgment, in which Mr. Justice Butt ingeniously explained that though an oral confession of guilt by Mrs. Crawford convicted the respondent, it left the co-respondent unsullied, brought a sensational meeting to an abrupt termination. Mr. Chamberlain shook hands with Sir Charles Dilke and all the parties left the court apparently satisfied with the outcome of an otherwise commonplace drama. Many people think, and I [illegible] expressed their opinion, that it would have been much more satisfactory if

SIR CHARLES DILKE

Had been afforded an opportunity in the witness box of denying upon oath the truth of Mrs. Crawford's very circumstantial confession. The rumor is already going about that Sir Charles will retain his seat for Chelsea, though [illegible] he gained the seat by a very small majority, considering the influence of his name, his constituents will probably refuse to accept his resignation for fear of his being replaced in parliament by a conservative. If, on account of this scandal, Sir Charles has not a seat in the [illegible] liberal cabinet, the government will be deprived of the services of the ablest and best fitted man among them for the foreign [illegible]

Some papers call for Sir Charles Dilke's immediate retirement from public life. They allege that the young lady bears all the sin, the injured husband bears all the cost, and the acquitted baronet gets scot free. There are rumors afloat to-day which, if they turn out to be correct, will to a certain degree exonerate Sir Charles Dilke. It is said that Mr. Crawford, who represents Lanark in parliament, and a canny and somewhat rugged Scot all over, was by no means to the taste of an accomplished and beautiful South of England young lady fresh from school, and some thirty years or so younger than he was. Her married life had become hateful to her, and she was resolved to escape from it. There are even very clear hints that she may soon compensate for an unsuitable marriage by contracting one more to her liking. This young lady, who is Sir Charles Dilke's brother's sister-in-law, was probably for a long time the friend of the statesman, and intimacy may have existed between them from frequent intercourse and familiar sympathy. Whatever may be said in defense of the case, this remains undeniable: Do what you like in England, but for goodness's sake don't let it be known. Here peche caché, est peche pardonne.

CRAWLED UP TO IMMORTAL RENOWN

In the course of a lecture I gave three days ago in Dublin I mentioned that London did not possess a "Milton street," but that to make up for it, I area could boast of doing honor to genius wherever it was found, having a "Rue Milton." This allusion to Milton reminded a Dublin paper—the Dublin Evening Telegraph—of the most curious bit of self-complacency British vanity which I ever remembered to have noticed. Although there is no Milton street in London there is a small white marble bust of the author of "Paradise Lost" in Westminster abbey, and about this bust the paper in question makes a most interesting observation. The inscription on the pedestal is absolutely unique. It is a very long inscription, and there is but one line devoted to the immortal poet. "This bust," it says, "was erected to the poet Milton." Then follow the name, address, qualifications and pedigree of the magnificent erector of the bust [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would perch cross-legged on such self complacency on the high altar of a cathedral and believe that the prospect was improved by the respectability of their appearance. Trafalgar square possesses four pedestals. Three of them are ornamented with statues. The fourth has been waiting for one for over thirty years. The statue of Gen. Gordon was suggested a short time ago as a suitable one, but poor Gordon is entirely to get on by this time. And you will see that, in the end, an equestrian statue of John Bull will be erected on it for the sake of symmetry. [illegible] The fourth empty pedestal, in the most important square of the huge metropolis, has ever been an eye sore to me.

FIFTY AND FIFTEEN PER CENT

Some eighteen centuries ago, a divine teacher, in Jerusalem, who was heard gladly by the people though the Scribes and Pharisees had a low opinion of him, made a scourge of cords, and going with it into the temple drove out of it the money changers and those who sold doves, saying: "It is written, my house shall be called the House of Prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." From what I read in the Liverpool Review of last Monday, it will be seen that considerable progress has been made since then in practical Christianity, to which we owe our many ameliorations of social life. There are still cases, occasionally, in which places professing to be temples of religion, stand in sore need of purification in the style adopted on the occasion just referred to. This will be abundantly proven by the following tale—"the owner rue ale," which I find in the Review. There is, in a certain district of Liverpool, a chapel which has for its pastor and officers, a set of gentlemen who have apparently determined to make the best of both worlds, by running a loan office and combining the cultivation of piety with that of a snug rate of interest at 15 per cent. The secretary and deacon of this place of worship is also the manager of the loan society, a combination of duties from which it would appear that in some cases it is possible to serve both Mammon and Jehovah. Another of the deacons is a shareholder in the loan company, as also is a tradesman, the treasurer of the chapel. To this novel specimen of a pastor came on one occasion a member of his congregation in great grief. The man's father [illegible] and he wanted some money to bury him. The pastor sympathized with his "brother in the Lord," but could not help him, but he referred him to his deacon, who was kind enough to oblige him with the money at 15 per cent and a surety. The above referred to "brother in the Lord," having found it impossible to meet his engagement, has just been sold up by the pious loan society. If the story is not contradicted, it will suggest many reflections upon certain religious communities.

A STORY COMES FROM GERMANY

Which shows that the crown prince of Prussia is a very sensible man in the management of his household and the bringing up of his children. On one occasion, the governor of his children came to him and said: "Your royal highness, I must complain of the young prince; he sternly refuses to have his face washed in the morning." "Does he?" answered the crown prince, "we shall remedy that. Henceforward let him go unwashed." "It shall be done according to your highness's desire," said the governor, and he withdrew. Now, the sentries have to salute every member of the royal family, children and all, when and wherever they pass. The day after the above conversation took place, the little 4 year old prince went out for a walk with his governor. As they passed a sentry box where a grim soldier stood, the man remained rigid, without presenting arms. The little prince, accustomed to universal respect, looked displeased but said nothing. Presently another sentry was passed. Neither did this one give a sign of recognition. The little prince angrily spoke of it to his old governor, and they passed on. When the walk was finished and they had met many soldiers, none of whom had saluted the prince, the little fellow dashed in to his father, exclaiming: "Papa! papa! you must have every man in your guards whipped! They all refused to salute when I passed." "Ah, my dear little boy," said the crown prince, "they were quite right; clean soldiers never salute dirty little princes." From that day the young boy took a shower bath every morning.

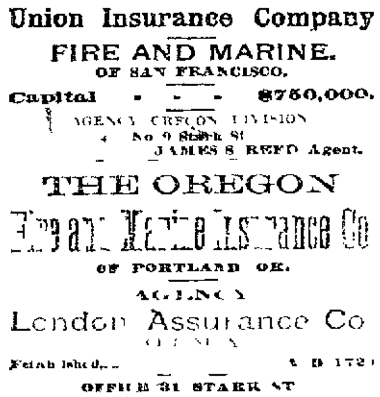
M. EDOUARD PAILLERON,

The great dramatist, member of the French academy, has told a pretty story of his earliest tragedy, which deserves repeating. When a boy at school he wrote a piece and showed it to another boy, who had great school fame as a poet. The latter boy thought the play very good, but complained to young Pailleron that it was not in verse. The two put their heads together and determined to versify the drama. To get time for this work they pretended to be sick, and so obtained relief from school work. When the great play was finished they decided to submit it to a great authority, and immediately resolved to send it to no less an authority than Victor Hugo. The great poet was then in exile in the Channel islands, but to indicate their sense of the grandeur of his position, they addressed the manuscript in this way: "Victor Hugo, Ocean." The parcel duly reached its destination, and Victor Hugo acknowledged it in Hugian language: "I am the sunset, you enter; I take my departure." The story is thoroughly French, and perhaps still more Hugoesque. M. Pailleron, when young, was no exception to the rule in France. In England, every schoolboy dreams of making a fortune, whereas every schoolboy of average abilities in France dreams of becoming a dramatic author. All the spare time allowed him by Latin verses and Greek exercises he devotes to the construction of a play. When his work is over he sends it a distinguished writer [illegible] an opinion or oftener submits it to the [illegible] of one of the Parisian theaters. Always [illegible] to a good theater in France are read by a reading committee. [illegible] [illegible] the play is sent to the author [illegible] "the director" I can still remember [illegible] French schoolboys reading to their schoolboys the answer of a [illegible] What heroes they were. What heroes we were. For I once had my little try at it.

LORD CAIRNS,

Who, when Viscount Garmoyle, was condemned to pay £10,000 to Miss Fortescue, the charming London actress, for refusing to marry her, is at present at Cannes making wonderful preparations for the carnival at Nice. The World devotes a long paragraph to the interesting [illegible] Miss Fortescue. Just now the young lord is engaged to Miss [illegible] the beautiful American lady, the subject of an interesting speculation and all absorbing interest at Cannes. That [illegible] is beautiful all agree, but at the dance at the new club last Friday, at which, by the way, the engagement was announced, she looked exceedingly bored. It appears that in preparation for the battle of flowers at Nice Lord Cairns has ordered 10,000 camelias, and has hired two elephants to draw one of the boats of his yacht, to be arranged for the day of the flowery warfare.

MAX O'RELL.



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WASHINGTON.

Funeral Ceremonies of the Late Senator Miller.

RESTITUTION AFTER MANY YEARS.

Wool Men on the Tariff Question—Claims by Roach Disallowed—Gen Pope's Retirement—Washington Notes

SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The usual arrangements for the accommodation of an unusual throng upon the floor of the senate chamber were completed early this morning, but aside from the large additional number of chairs brought in for the purpose, and the sombre drapery of the chair of the deceased, the hall wore its accustomed appearance

Before 11 o'clock great crowds had gathered about all the gallery doors, and awaited in lines their opening, half an hour later, when every gallery seat was taken at once

At the usual hour the president pro tempore entered the chamber, accompanied by Chaplain Dr Huntley, and ascended to the chair At the tap of the gavel, the senators, who had assembled in the cloak rooms, filed out and were conducted to seats on the left of the chair All remained standing, and every head was bowed during prayer

The chair announced the order of the day to be the funeral ceremonies of Hon. John F Miller, late senator from California.

The central doors were now opened by ushers, and the venerable doorkeeper, wearing over his shoulder a broad white sash, walked up the central aisle and solemnly announced the "house of representatives" The senators rose at the tap of the gavel, and remained standing until the members of the house had been seated

Again the doors swung open, and the assemblage rose to receive the "supreme court of the United States," who came clad in their robes of black silk, and were guided to the seats reserved for them in the front row, upon the right of the chair

With short intervals of waiting, the "diplomatic corps" and the "president of the United States and his cabinet" were in turn announced and conducted to places reserved for them

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

The funeral cortege came unannounced, and upon its appearance all upon the floor and in the galleries arose and remained standing in reverent silence as the mournful procession made its slow way down the central aisle. The cortege consisted of the sergeant-at-arms, committees of the houses which are to accompany the remains to their place of burial, honorary pall-bearers and committee of the Loyal Legion. The casket, almost concealed by floral designs, was borne by eight capitol policemen, and placed upon the forms prepared to receive it, in the centre of the chamber The widow, daughter and near friends of deceased were escorted to their place in front and to the right of the chair

On conclusion of the religious services, the president *pro tempore* of the senate said "The senate has consigned to an officer of this body and a committee of its members custody of the mortal remains of our honored friend and brother, to conduct them to his western home and leave them with the friends who have loved and honored, to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory The senate, as a body, will also attend to the station"

The senate then adjourned, and the procession having been formed, as pre-arranged, moved to the music of "dirges" of the Marine band, out through the rotunda to the depot.

The procession was a long one, and was composed of senators, representatives and citizens, all on foot. At the depot the remains were placed in a special car set apart to bear them to California, and left in charge of the guard of the Loyal Legion. At 7 o'clock the guard was withdrawn, and ten minutes later the train containing the remains, family of deceased and congressional committees started on its long journey to the Pacific coast.

It is said that Senator Jones, of Nevada, is the only member of the senate who accompanied the remains of Senator Miller to California.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Immediately upon assembling, in pursuance of the order made yesterday, the house in a body, preceded by the speaker and the chaplain, proceeded to the senate chamber, to take part in the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Senator Miller of California. Upon returning from the senate chamber the house adjourned.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.

Restitution of Stolen Money After Many Years—A Strange Case

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The postmaster-general on the 6th of last December received a letter marked Cheyenne, Wyoming, in which was asked the assistance of the department in finding the rightful owner of $140 enclosed The letter is signed "From a Christian," and states that in 1864 or 1865 the writer stole a letter from the Peru, Nebraska, postoffice containing $40 and again in 1866 or 1867, while temporarily in charge of an express car at North Platte, Neb, a letter containing $125 was handed him for transmission by a soldier, then stationed there. From this letter he took $100, mailing the letter with the rest of the money Although twenty years have elapsed since the act was committed, the postal authorities have at last succeeded in finding the rightful owner of the $40, and payment to E. Riggles of Plum Hollow Iowa, has been ordered Further efforts will be made by the department to find the owner of the $100

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

WOOL MEN ON THE TARIFF QUESTION

WASHINGTON, March 13—The session of the ways and means committee this morning was devoted to the hearing of gentlemen interested in the wool industry John T Clark, wool grower and flock master of Pennsylvania, was the first speaker After giving a history of the growth of the wool industry in his section of country, he reviewed the condition of this industry under the various tariff acts Under the act of 1867, the grower had fair living profits. The act of 1883 had injured the industry, and in 1884 and 1885 sheep worth $2 and $3 each were sold any price, 10, 25 or 50c, and many farmers had abandoned wool growing The domestic grower could not grow wool in competition with the English grower on Australian lands If the industry were broken down at home speculators would control the market, and the consumers would have to pay more for their clothes The growers did not ask for a prohibiting tariff, but, recognizing that the act of 1883 was a step backward, they asked for restoration of the rates of 1867

Mr Reed protested against tariff agitation by revision of the tariff, as a disturbance of business and postponement of repose needed for recovery from the great industrial depression The passage of the bill would, he said, inflict a blow upon manufacturers which would inevitably recoil upon the interests of domestic work production, in the destruction of its home market.

IS EDISON TOO LATE?

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The *Post* says Mr Thomas A Edison has filed application for a patent for his invention of telegraphing from moving trains Last October Lucius J Phelps of New York, obtained quietly from the patent office, and without any newspaper notoriety, a patent for telegraphing from a train by induction His method is not quite the same as Mr Edison's, for the latter telegraphs from the roof of the car to the wire upon the pole, while Mr Phelps proposes to lay a wire along the track between the two rails

DEATH OF MRS. WOODBURN

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The condition of Mrs Woodburn, wife of the representative from Nevada, who has been ill with a complication of diseases for several weeks has become alarming, and her physicians have but little hope for her recovery.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The wife of Representative Woodburn, of Nevada, died in this city this afternoon, after an illness of several weeks

CLAIMS BY ROACH DISALLOWED

NEW YORK, March 13.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Controller Maynard has disallowed two claims of John Roach, one of $35,840 for extra work on the monitor Puritan, and the other of $40,[illegible] because of the monitor Roanoke from March 13 to September 28, 1883 He holds that there was no special statutory authority for the restoration or repair of the Puritan In this decision he differs from every secretary who has preceded Whitney

GEN. POPE'S RETIREMENT

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Major General Pope will be placed on the retired list next Tuesday It is said that General Terry, who was confirmed as major general last Thursday will be assigned to the command of the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's island, New York, and that the next major general will be given command of the division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco

AN INTERESTING DECISION

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Second Comptroller Maynard has settled an important question arising from the act of April 22, 1872, which directs that every volunteer soldier who enlisted for three years, prior to July 22, 1861, under the president's proclamation of May 3, 1861, and orders of the war department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered into service for three years before August 6, 1861, and who was honorably discharged, shall be paid full bounty of $100, unless already paid The second comptroller holds that said bounty is payable to the heir of every deceased soldier who, if living, would be entitled thereto, whether he died before or after the passage of the act.

SCHAEFER DEFEATS VIGNAUX

Closing Game of the International Billiard Match

NEW YORK, March 13.—The international billiard match between Schaefer, of this city and Maurice Vignaux, of Paris, came to a termination this evening. The attendance was large, although the crowd was not as large as on previous evenings, owing to the lead obtained by Schaefer over Vignaux, which last night was 1128 points, and thereby rendered hopeless the chances of Vignaux for winning The spectators were rewarded, however, by seeing some of the prettiest billiard playing ever exhibited in this city

Vignaux made one on his eighth inning, his total score being 92. Schaefer made 14 more, and gave Vignaux a chance, which he improved by making a neat run of fifty. Schaefer, for the second time during the game, looked through an 0, and gave the Frenchman another chance, of which he availed himself, at the same time giving a fine exhibition of his art in brilliant all-around-the-table shots counting each time with wonderful skill, until he had tagged 50 buttons The fiftieth shot was applauded on its merits as a draw, and the fifty first as a follow shot.

Schaefer made a single, and left the balls in position for a draw, which Vignaux secured and 23 more On the sixteenth shot the balls were all in balk, on the lower left hand corner of the table, and the Frenchman sent them out and back with precision Next was a pretty kiss-shot, one ball forcing the spot against the left side cushion, and kissing back to the red

Then the "Wizard" put in several beauties and made 17. Vignaux pulled out 108 without much trouble The run, which terminated in an all round the table shot was loudly applauded

Schaefer now had 558 to the Frenchman's 537 for twelve innings Schaefer scored another single, and Vignaux made 48, slipping up on a masse by a hair breadth Schaefer only got 20 Vignaux was playing well now, and made 41 In six consecutive innings he had scored 334 points, and he added 52 in the fifteenth inning Schaefer made 8 on his fifteenth and 28 in the next. In his seventeenth he made 43 Vignaux made 6, and then cracked a goose egg Schaefer counted 8 and 11

Vignaux made one for himself in the nineteenth and Schaefer began again to play beautifully He coaxed the balls along the upper line to 30—then he sent one around the table, bringing it back to within two inches of the other He ran 45 before he stopped He had now turned into his last 100, and stood at 522

Vignaux was 419 He added 78 to this in the ensuing three innings, while Schaefer was making 21 The score then stood Vignaux 517, Schaefer 543 Vignaux added 51 to his score, while Schaefer was making 9, but the latter made a run of 38 in his twenty seventh inning, and completed his score of 600 in the twenty-eighth Appended is the score in full

Schaefer—600, 600, 600, 600, 600 Total, 3000 Average to-night, 21 12-28 grand average, 25 15-29

Vignaux—583, 243, 288, 280, 500 Total, 1855. Average to-night, 21 18-27 grand average, 15 3-23

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

THE WYOMING LEGISLATURE

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 13.—The ninth legislative assembly, celebrated for its two-thirds republican majority in both houses, adjourned *sine die* at an early hour this morning Among the last acts was an appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of the territory of over $80,000 Special laws appropriated $25,000 more, a total of $105,000 Laws were also passed providing for county and territorial bonds in aid of various public enterprises amounting to $63,000 United States Attorney Campbell, on behalf of prominent taxpayers, to-day applied to Chief Justice Lacy for a writ of injunction, restraining the auditor from issuing warrants to cover $10,000 appropriated to Governor Warren for contingent expenses and for expenses of the legislative assembly, which appropriations it is claimed are in violation of the laws of the United States A temporary injunction was granted

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK FAILURE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N J, March 13.—The official examination of the Dime Savings bank has been completed and shows Assets, $86,183 liabilities, $166,877 deficit, 80,694 There is nothing to indicate that the books of the bank have been tampered with. Efforts of the sureties of Treasurer Ogilby to secure money to make good the deficit have been successful to the extent of $56,000 this noon, with every hope of the full amount being raised to-night or to morrow

NEW MARKET FOR CORN

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—The transcontinental freight war has opened a new market for corn from this region, and that cereal, which has heretofore been selling for $2 a bushel in San Francisco, is now offered at 65 cents But little corn is used in California, none being raised there, and the usual freight rates not justifying importation Barley has hitherto been the common substitute Fifty two car loads of corn were shipped to San Francisco to day

FUNERAL OF HENRY J. HALL

NEW YORK, March 13.—The funeral of the late Henry J Hall, the California millionaire who committed suicide yesterday at the Fifth Avenue hotel took place to day from St Bartholomew's church The ceremonies were conducted by Rev Samuel Cook Interment was in Woodlawn cemetery

NOTES FROM DENVER

DENVER, March 13.—At a meeting of the Colorado & Utah pool to lay the Utah agreement was ratified Details of the pool were being discussed when the meeting adjourned

Near Silver Cliff Col, special John McGingle hanged himself to-day Cause, liquor and love

A WHITE GIRL MARRIES A CHINAMAN

BOSTON March 13.—Ah Joe, a Chinaman, and Selma Johnson, a white girl, who were arrested together a night or two ago, settled their case to day by being married in court, and paying a fine of one cent each and one-half the costs Ah Joe is a grocer, and has considerable property

ARRIVAL OF A PUGILIST

NEW YORK, March 13.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer City of Chester to-day was Colyear, English middle weight pugilist, who claims to have fought Greenfield to a draw He looks to be about 25 years old and 180 pounds weight Colyear expects to be soon open to engagement.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

TRAGEDY AT HOT SPRINGS

ST LOUIS, March 13.—A dispatch from Hot Springs says This morning George D Williams, clerk of the Sumter hotel, killed Mrs Morris, a guest of the house, and attempted to kill himself It is alleged that an intimacy has for some time existed between Williams and Mrs Morris, who was quite young and a very fashionable woman Her alleged husband a sporting man, claims to have discovered Williams last night in his wife's apartment, and the matter became public through the disturbance which ensued Williams is a young man, very popular in society, and no stain on his character ever before existed He fired only two shots, one of which penetrated the heart of his victim, and the other his own head just above the right temple It, however, only fractured the skull, and the wound is not fatal He is now in prison

A HORRIBLE CASE OF OUTRAGE

KANSAS CITY, March 13 The 12-year old daughter of Charles Morash, a farmer living near Quindaro a few miles north of Wyandotte, Kansas was outraged while on the way to the former place this afternoon, by a negro, about 18 years of age The brute used a knife to aid in the accomplishment of his purpose The girl managed to drag herself home, and gave a description of her assailant, and the entire neighborhood is out now in search of him He will probably be lynched if caught.

WOMAN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

LITTLE VALLEY, N Y, March 13.—Mrs Mary Wildrum, accused of poisoning her husband at South Valley, on the 18th of September last was convicted last night, and sentenced to be hanged April 30

MEXICO

U S TROOPS NOT ALLOWED TO CROSS THE LINE

TOMBSTONE, March 13.—Advices from Sonora, Mexico, state that United States troops have been forbidden to pass the Mexican line until complications arising from Crawford's death have been settled

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

Spring trade has begun in earnest we should judge as this house has begun their work for the season by occupying the usual large space in the OREGONIAN Mr Prager is alive to what is best and the readers of the OREGONIAN may always look for big announcements from the Farmers' and Mechanics' store

THE EAST.

Daring Murder and Robbery in an Express Car.

LATEST PHASES OF THE STRIKE

The Knights of Labor Returning to Work at Some Points Fresh Cutting in Railroad Rates—The Record of a Day

JOLIET, Ill, March 13.—One of the most daring and boldest express robberies ever perpetrated in Illinois occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific west-bound express last night, between this place and Morris The facts, as learned from the baggageman, are, that shortly after the train which leaves here at 12:15 A M had left this city he heard a rap at the baggage car door Thinking it was an express messenger, he opened the door, and was confronted by masked robbers who covered him with revolvers and demanded his key to the express car This was given up and one robber, who was on top of the baggage car, held a revolver on the baggageman through the transom in the rear of the car, while his confederates turned their attention to the express car It is thought that they rapped on the express car door and informed the messenger, Kellogg Nichols, that the baggageman wanted to get in at the rear of the express car The door was opened and the desperadoes entered Being confronted by the murderous villains, the messenger fought for his life and property in his trust The interior of the express car shows that he fought the robbers from one end to the other, but at last the blows that they rained on his head with an iron poker forced him to succumb and he was left dead in the car The thieves rifled his pockets for the keys to the safe, which they robbed of all its contents variously estimated at from $5,000 to $75,000 Checks and valuable packages not containing money they left scattered about the floor Nothing was known of the occurrence until the train reached Morris, the first stop west of here, except the coal chute where the train stopped to take on coal At Morris the local express messenger rapped on the express car door, but as the summons was not answered it was thought that the train messenger was asleep Upon entering, the car being opened, the horrible evidences of the desperate struggle and the dead body of the messenger were discovered In one hand the dead man clutched a lock of dark colored hair which must have been torn from the head of his assailants The news was at once telegraphed to this city Sheriff Reitz and Chief of Police Murray at once organized a posse and started on a special engine for Morris A large force of officers and men from this place and Morris are now scouring the country

ANOTHER STATEMENT

Baggageman N H Watt, who is a young man about 24 years of age, told the following story in response to various questions "I was sitting in the car The chains were upon the door, which went back to the train, but the door in the front part of the car was not locked, as the car ahead was the one in which was the messenger He was checking up his runs I sat on a trunk Just after they had whistled for Minooka I heard a sort of scraping sound on the floor, but not much noise, just as though some one had rubbed his foot on the floor. Before I could turn around a big gun was poked over my shoulder and a man said 'You open your mouth or move a muscle and I'll blow your brains out.' I could only see the lower part of his face It was covered with some cloth or paper I sat looking toward the back part of the car, toward the rear of the train, when I heard some one at the safe, which was behind, and could hear a rustling and tearing of papers. This went on for a while, and the man who stood over me said 'If you move or stir a hand or foot before the train stops at Morris, that man up there will blow the top of your head off' I rolled my eyes, and there was a man's hand stuck through the ventilator, with a gun in it. In about five minutes, as it seemed to me, the train slowed up for Morris, and I looked up The hand was gone, and I jumped out of the car I heard no noise, nor any shooting The first I heard was, as I said, a man speaking to me, and at the same time putting a gun over my shoulder They must have gotten into Nichols' car first, and got the key to the safe before they came to me"

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS

CHICAGO, March 13.—The *Inter Ocean's* Joliet, Ills, special says The inquest over the remains of the murdered express messenger developed nothing beyond what the general story of the crime discloses

THE LABOR TROUBLES

REMOVAL OF A BOYCOTT

CHICAGO, March 13.—The state executive committee of the Knights of Labor to-day had a conference with McFarland and M Henderson, representing M D Wells & Co, and C M Henderson, of Cole & Co, two remaining firms in Chicago being boycotted for refusing to dispense with convict labor in the manufacture of boots and shoes After a short talk the following document was drawn up and signed

The disagreement existing between the Knights of Labor of Illinois and M D Wells & Co, concerning the employment of convicts in the Wisconsin state prison for the manufacture of boots and shoes, is by this agreement satisfactorily settled Both parties agree that convict contract labor shall not come in conflict with free labor, and the interest of the public is better served by its discontinuance Such being the sentiments of M. D. Wells & Co, they voluntarily agree that they will not, directly or indirectly, renew their existing contract for convict labor orders They also agree that they will cancel their contract for convict labor with the state of Wisconsin as soon as the state of Wisconsin will relieve them from said contract M D Wells & Co further agree that they will not knowingly buy boots and shoes from manufacturers using convict labor, present contracts excepted M D Wells & Co further agree that no one seeking employment in their factory shall be refused employment solely on account of being a member of the Knights of Labor M D WELLS & CO

The agreement signed by C M Henderson & Co was the same in wording, excepting the names of Missouri and Pennsylvania were substituted for Wisconsin. The documents were signed by members of the executive board and the boycott was ordered lifted

The two firms also signed the following: "We further agree that we have no objection to our employes becoming Knights of Labor, and to have differences between employers and employes submitted to arbitration"

THE ORDER GROWING TOO RAPIDLY

CHICAGO, March 13.—The state executive board of the Knights of Labor to-day issued an order that no more assemblies shall be organized in this state during the next forty days "Our reason for issuing this order," says Bennett, state master workman, "is that the order is growing too fast, and we are afraid the people may be induced to join it without fully understanding our object We want every intelligent man, and we cannot have any others and succeed in the work we want to accomplish Outside of Chicago we are building up unusually intelligent assemblies and we draw our membership from all ranks—farmers, laborers, merchants and professional men During the forty days we will explain our objects thoroughly and will then be ready for organizing work again"

STREET CAR STRIKE AT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, March 13.—All the street cars in the city, excepting those on the Mount Auburn line and the route running from Covington to Newport, stopped running at noon to day, on account of the various companies refusing to comply with the men's demands for $2 per day for twelve hours' work

No line has granted the strikers' demands, and it is likely that all will [illegible] before night

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The street railroad strike is ended The Walnut Hill line accepted $2 for twelve hours, and sent out their cars at 4 o'clock Employes of the Consolidated company had a less harmonious meeting. They began their session at [illegible] o'clock, and were about equally divided between the two propositions made by President Kilgour—$1.85 a round, or $2 for conductors and $1.75 for drivers It required considerable time to come to a decision, but they settled upon the compromise and at [illegible] o'clock the cars were ordered out and the men resumed work

PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Union Workingmen's club of Elizabeth, N J, a manufacturing city ten miles from here, has distributed thousands of circulars among citizens of that place, asking them, in the name of union labor, to discontinue patronizing Chinese laundries in that city and give their work to deserving widows of workingmen

INCREASE OF WAGES REFUSED

ST LOUIS, March 13.—Superintendent Dickinson, who has charge of all the terminal facilities here, including the bridge and tunnel, and the Missouri Pacific yards, has offered his men who are on a strike a material increase in wages but they have refused to return to work until permitted to do so by the Knights of Labor

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED

ST LOUIS, March 13.—Attorneys of the Missouri Pacific this afternoon applied to Judge Horner of the circuit court for a temporary injunction to restrain J J McGarry, M P Palmer, P. H Nolan and other strikers from going on the premises of plaintiff, and interfering with their property, and also to prevent any congregating outside of the premises to do injury to plaintiff's property. At the suggestion of the court the petition was amended by striking out the latter part of it, and then the injunction was granted

GREAT STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

PITTSBURG, March 13.—At a meeting of miners of the Clearfield region, at Tyrone, Pa., it was resolved to strike for an increase of 10 per cent. per ton The Clearfield district includes sixty mines, employing 5000 men, and is regarded as the pivotal branch of the entire soft coal region The miners have quit work, and the collieries are now closed The action taken at to-day's meeting makes the strike general It is estimated that 10,000 are engaged in the strike

TRAFFIC RESUMED

GALVESTON, March 13.—The *News'* Denham special says United States Marshal Cabell arrived to day with ten deputies and in a few hours he had a freight train manned and dispatched and will have everything arranged by to morrow for the resumption of general traffic The people are delighted at the turn affairs have taken

STRIKERS RESUMING WORK

WEATHERFORD, Tex March 13.—Mr A J Carlston, roadmaster of the Rio Grande division of the Texas & Pacific, states that several of the striking Knights have voluntarily resumed work and he thinks that in a very short time he will be able to announce a full force on every section and in every department of his division

LOOKING FOR STRIKES

ST LOUIS, March 13.—Employes of all the street car lines but the Broadway and Cass avenue will assemble to-morrow night to consider the propriety of striking for $2 per day for twelve hours' work That amount is now paid by the Broadway line

NO RESISTANCE OFFERED

BIG SPRINGS, Texas, March 13.—About thirty men are now working in the railroad shops and round house The strikers offer no resistance to the new men being put to work

RAILROAD NOTES

ANOTHER CUT IN RATES AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, March 13.—There was another fall in passenger rates to the Pacific coast to day In order to offset alleged under hand cutting by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, lines running from here to Council Bluffs reduced their rates $7 a rebate of that amount being paid San Francisco bound passengers upon arrival at Council Bluffs This makes the first class rate from Chicago to San Francisco $[illegible] and the emigrant rate $[illegible] It is expected to-morrow that the Santa Fe road will make these rates on connection with lines running to Kansas City

The fight on passenger rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Council Bluffs developed renewed activity to-day A cut in East bound passenger rates from Council Bluffs was announced, the first-class rate being made $[illegible] and the second-class $[illegible]. Tickets east and west over the Northwestern road were thus placed at the same figures What the other lines will do has not yet been made public.

AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED

NEW YORK, March 13.—While nothing definite is known as to what has been done toward compromise of the transcontinental fight, it is thought that some sort of an understanding has been arrived at. This is evidenced by the action of general agents at both ends of the system In San Francisco western agents came to an understanding that they would not guarantee any freight rates any longer than next Saturday night, general eastern agents doing the same thing It is generally agreed that rates will be much higher than they are now they will never be as high as they were before the war

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—A telegram received at the office of the Southern Pacific railroad today states that a meeting of presidents of the transcontinental roads had been arranged for to-morrow in New York, when an attempt will be made to reach some conclusion satisfactory to all the interests represented

ANOTHER CUT IN PASSENGER RATES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The lowest passenger rates yet made during the railroad war were made by the Atlantic & Pacific road to-day, on limited tickets Rates are Chicago $15, New York, $31 A change was also made in emigrant tickets The purchaser is allowed a rebate on the latter, which makes the rate to Chicago $10, and to New York $20

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

Not one of the 60,000 Hebrews in New York city is the keeper of a liquor saloon

Queen Victoria insists on reading and correcting personally the proof slips of the *Court Circular*

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague has organized a gay salon at Paris, is much sought after, and is frightfully in debt, according to a correspondent.

Mrs Fassett's painting of the electoral commission is to become the property of the government after all The congressional library committee has agreed to pay her $[illegible] for the work She formerly asked $25,000

Electric lighting has attained a total investment of $[illegible] in this country, it was stated at the electric convention in Baltimore There are in the United States [illegible] arc lights and 50,000 incandescent lamps in use

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who is going back to India this month, has lived in England ever since the annexation of the Punjab, thirty seven years ago He says his pension of $[illegible] a year is not enough to live on in fitting style in England

The total funded debt of the several states is $[illegible] The only states out of debt are Colorado, Illinois, Vermont and West Virginia In the last case the state constitution forbids any debt, and in the other cases the people have voluntarily done it Illinois wiped out the last of her debt of $[illegible] in 1880

At the last meeting of the Shakespeare society in Columbia college the copy of the second folio of Shakespeare, discovered some months ago in Utah, was exhibited The book which is yellow with age, bears upon the fly leaf autograph signatures which are said to be those of Shakespeare and John Ward, the actor

Masked Reformers

San Francisco Alta

There is nothing that indicates the superiority of the Caucasian race in men masking their faces and going at 3 o'clock in the morning to drive a lot of ignorant Chinamen out of their houses Were the maskers afraid of somebody Were they consciously doing an illegal act, and doing it like cowards Overwhelming public sentiment does not sneak at night, behind a domino, like a roost robbing Chinaman It works its will by daylight, boldly, and with responsible face uncovered

A DYNAMITE SCARE

LYONS, March 13.—The city was placarded last night with posters invoking the people to rise up, armed, on the 18th day of March, and pillage and massacre the bourgeois. A man named Pilase, who is described by the police as a dangerous anarchist, has been arrested In his pockets were found several revolvers and a number of dynamite cartridges.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

HAVRE March 13.—Passed the Lizard, steamer Canada from New York

GLASGOW, March 13.—Arrived, steamer Scandinavia, from New York

WORK RESUMED

TORONTO, March 13.—Street car men resumed work to-day

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST

Letters remaining in the postoffice East Portland March 13 1886

WOMEN'S LIST

Anderson Mrs Mary J

Brown Mrs Lucy

Clive Mrs Annie

Collins Miss Emma

Dickson Mrs Dora

Day Miss Kate

Lee Mrs I I

Green Mrs John L

Carr Mrs

Griffith Miss Maud

Hildebrand Miss Bertha

Herron Mrs Lalla M

Harlow Mrs J M

Hall Mrs M J

Middleton Mrs Emma

Mills Esther

McBride Nellie

Palmer Mrs H I

Robinson Mrs Mary J

Ross Miss Ann

Smith Mrs Chas M

Smith Clara H

Wilson Mrs Molly

Watt Mr T C

Wray Mrs W P

MEN'S LIST

Ayer Frank

Arkins John

Bowman H H

Barger Peter

Bretta Sev

Conoley John

Cornish [illegible]

Colvin M

Clinners Mr

Doremin Joe

Doherty James

Greves A I

Green W

Cant [illegible]

Hyland [illegible]

Hughes H J

Hennis R F

Haines H [illegible]

Haines C M

Hall [illegible]

Lee [illegible]

Lyman Sam

Latterly Joseph

Lund [illegible]

Miller R I

Miller J D

Nelson J F

Neill [illegible]

Nelson [illegible]

Nels [illegible] N

[illegible] Louis

Olver Peter

[illegible]

[illegible] H A

Watkins, R H

Wyman [illegible]

Watt [illegible]

MARY COUGILL P M

G F Simpson of Albany while cutting a piece of wood with a pocketknife, thrust the blade into his hand, inflicting a painful, though not serious, wound.

PACIFIC COAST.

Shameful Developments in a Trust Case.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL

Whalen Refuses to Plead—The Case Against Calvin Pratt—Twelve Hundred Chinese Leave on the Steamer

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The sensational developments in the hearing of the application by F. P. Dodd, superintendent of the Boys and Girls' Aid society, for letters of guardianship of the Treadwell children, are attracting considerable attention. Dodd's application is based on the ground that the treatment of Mrs Treadwell, the guardian of the children and who is under the influence of her brother, Alvin P. Somers, has been of great cruelty, and that Somers' treatment of the children has been of a most inhuman character Mr Treadwell, who died some months ago, was a prominent lawyer of this city and left a large estate in trust for the children

The attempt, as shown by the testimony to make the children ill by starving them, is exciting much comment Mrs Sieger, mother of Mrs Treadwell and of Somers, in her cross-examination to-day stated that she had never been legally married to Mr Somers, father of Somers, but that she had been deceived by her husband, who had the ceremony performed by an unauthorized person She asked Mr Dodd to join in a petition to have the children withdrawn from the guardianship of their mother, and confirmed all the charges made against the latter in the petition before the court.

The extreme youth of the children and the large amount of money involved surrounds the case with great interest.

THE BOWERS MURDER TRIAL

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—The trial of Dr J Milton Bowers who is accused of having murdered his wife by repeated doses of arsenic, is beginning to attract marked public attention The alleged supposition is that he poisoned his wife to obtain the insurance on her life, amounting to about $17,000, the policies all being in his favor Evidence for the prosecution goes to show that Bowers treated his wife in a most brutal manner

T F Bonnet, reporter on the *Fortune*, testified that in an interview with Dr Bowers the latter stated that his wife was in the habit of taking drugs to prevent child birth

Coroner O'Donnell testified that the first knowledge he had of Mrs Bowers's death was from an anonymous letter addressed to him After the inquest was over Bowers promised to keep the remains in a vault In case they were required for an autopsy, but instead of doing so he had them buried Adjourned to Monday morning

WHALEN REFUSES TO PLEAD

"I decline to plead until I'm called up for trial" said Timothy Whalen this morning in the dock, after Clerk Lafer's arraignment of him for the murder of his father

"You can stand mute if you want to," suggested Judge Murphy

"Well I'll stand mute," replied Whalen and the clerk was ordered to enter a plea of not guilty, and the case went over until Saturday next, when the day for trial will be set. After adjournment of court Whalen recovered the butt of an unfinished cigarette and smoked away as contentedly, apparently, as if he had just pleaded to a complaint of battery instead of the brutal murder of his parent.

THE CASE AGAINST PRATT

Calvin Pratt, accused of obtaining funds from the Pacific bank by means of forgery, appeared before Judge Murphy this morning A motion to set aside the information was filed and taken under advisement. It was contended as grounds of the motion, that defendant had not legally been committed for trial, because of the absence of counsel at the preliminary examination, and because of omission on the part of the magistrate to endorse the depositions taken at the examination The case will come up again next Saturday

HARDY DISMISSED

United States Commissioner Sawyer has dismissed the charge against Capt. Brough and Steward G H Follett of the steamer Australia. The captain and the steward were charged with aiding and abetting detained Chinese in unlawfully landing on the last trip of the vessel to this port The reason for dismissal was that there was not sufficient evidence that either of the officers knew of or aided the landing of Mongolians.

UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKE

Yesterday there was a strike of waiters on the steamer Mariposa. The reasons given for the strike were the insufficient number of men employed and that employes were not all members of the union The facts were laid before J. D Spreckels, president of the steamship company, who declined to accede to the demands of the strikers Their places were filled by other men, and the steamer sailed at the usual time to-day

SUICIDE

Robert A. Crowley, forage master of the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., this city, who has been ill for several days on receipt of a letter to-day stating that after to-morrow his services would be dispensed with, committed suicide by taking an overdose of strong medicine which had been prescribed for him by Dr Burgess Deceased was a native of Maryland, and 44 years old

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES

Judge Hoffman of the U. S. district court, will leave this afternoon on the steamer Mariposa for Honolulu, for the benefit of his health

Col Ira Ayer has been formally installed as special agent of the customs revenue service of the Pacific coast, to succeed Mr Evans of Arizona, transferred from New York to this city by order of Secretary Manning

A PILOT'S LICENSE REVOKED

The government inspectors to day examined Capt David VanPelt, pilot in command of the steamer Tiburon at the time of her collision with the San Rafael last January responsible for the collision, and revoked his license as master and pilot of steam vessels Capt. McKenzie, of the San Rafael was exonerated

CHINESE WEDDING

County Clerk Flynn this afternoon issued a license authorizing the marriage of Chin Sam, [illegible] years of age, a Chinese merchant, and Sing You, 21 years of age, who has just arrived from Oregon The bride was magnificently attired

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION

Wm S Troxler, convicted of embezzling $15 from deaf-mutes who had stock dealing transactions with him was sent to-day by Judge Toohey to the house of correction for eighteen months

TWELVE HUNDRED CHINESE DEPART

The steamer San Pablo, which sailed to day for China, took 1,200 Chinese A large number of them were aged and indigent, to whom no return certificates were issued

PUBLIC OBSEQUIES TO BE HELD

In accordance with the wishes of the family of the late Senator Miller, public obsequies will be held in this city on the arrival of the funeral train, Sunday, the 21st inst.

THE HOLLISTER MURDER TRIAL

HOLLISTER, March 13.—Wells opera house was again crowded this afternoon to hear the closing of Delmas's testimony for the defense He continued the argument of this morning, striving to represent the character of Dr. Lowers as no other than that of a fiend in human shape He was most emphatic in his denunciations of the local and state press for publishing letters of the tragedy and trial The testimony of witnesses for the prosecution was discussed and most of it he applied the epithets of false [illegible] Delmas closed his argument at a quarter [illegible] Campbell makes the closing argument for the prosecution Monday

FOR DRIVING OUT CHINESE

SACRAMENTO, March 13.—The men who were arrested at Nicolaus yesterday by the U. S. marshal for driving out Chinese were brought to U. S. Commissioner Bigsby to-day Not witnesses could be produced and the case was postponed Twenty-one prisoners were admitted to bail in the sum of $1000 each Three were released on bail

THE SENATORSHIP

COLTON, March 13.—The San Bernardino *Weekly Herald* and the Colton *Evening Semi-Tropic* urge the appointment of J. S. Hutchinson, of the Los Angeles *Herald* as United States senator

THE HOTELS

ST CHARLES

J O Stevenson Sherman

A Brown Lincoln

H J Campbell do

W H Adams Salem

J J White Chehalis

J J McPhee Oakland

W C Tanner do

J M Shelly do

F E Chorles Dallas

H J Maclay Helena

N O Davis do

H H Sherman Astoria

J G Smith do

F [illegible] do

C [illegible] do

T A M [illegible] City

R W [illegible]

J E [illegible]

T S [illegible]

Dr C [illegible]

J M Ward & wf, [illegible]

ESMOND

Dr Lefevre Ontario

I Fowlands do

J McHone S F

L Crawford do

A Anderson Chehalis

M Beatty, Seattle

W Woodburn Salem

D Patterson Montana

H Snowden Seattle

A Bennett, Tacoma

O Ricards Victoria

C White Quinns

J L Watson, St Paul

D J Carroll Chicago

I J Barclay Eagle Cliff

J Kempen Pegane

J Wallace, N Y

F Williams do

J Andrews Corvallis

W Thistle, San Fran

FRANCE.

FRENCH FINANCES.

PARIS, March 13.—Besides the sexennial loan, which will be sufficient to consolidate 383,000,000 francs of the floating debt, the tax on alcohol has been raised from 156 to 215 francs This advance will increase the revenue 35,000,000 francs

The cabinet council has approved the budget for 1887, and it will be submitted to the chamber on Tuesday The principal features are extinction of extra estimates and the incorporation of an estimate for the departments of the colonies and public works and the conversion of short date obligations into 3 per cent. perpetual rentes, and redemption of a large portion of the floating debt A revision of duties on beverages is proposed The retail tax is abolished, and the tax on alcoholic liquors is increased The budget does not provide for conversion of the 3 or the 4½ per cent rentes

RIOTING IN ANDORRA.

PARIS, March 13.—Riots have occurred in Andorra, in consequence of a feud existing between the French provost and the bishop of Urgel Partisans of the bishop attempted to rescue a priest whom the provost was about to hand over to the French authorities In the encounter which ensued the friends of the bishop were repulsed During the conflict a woman was killed

A BIG LOAN TO BE ISSUED

PARIS March 13.—The French government has decided to issue a loan of 1,000,000,000 francs, to cover the [illegible] of six year bonds now outstanding and to redeem the floating debt

GERMANY

POLITICAL NOTES FROM BERLIN

BERLIN, March 13.—Emperor William has recovered from his indisposition, and will attend a banquet which is to be held here to-morrow, anniversary of the accession of Alexander III to the throne of Russia.

The rejection of the two fundamental clauses of the spirit monopoly bill by the committee of the reichstag, to which it was referred is equivalent to defeat of the measure Prince Bismarck is deeply mortified at this action, and bitterly reproached Herr von Boetticher imperial home minister, and Herr Scholz for having failed to secure favorable action on the measure With his usual tenacity of purpose the chancellor still clings to the project. During discussion of this bill in committee, Herr Ballestrem asked whether the government was disposed to consider other modes of taxation of spirits Herr Scholz replied that the government was pledged to the spirit monopoly bill as submitted Liberal newspapers exult over the fact that Prince Bismarck was absent from the reichstag during debate on the bill after he had announced that he would be present and take part in the discussion

At a recent parliamentary dinner, Dr Kopp, bishop of Fulda, was fully robed Prince Bismarck, who wore the decoration of the order of Christ, which was lately presented to him by the pope, in the course of his speech remarked that his holiness was a most active and enlightened statesman quick to perceive the present condition of the world The chancellor also declared that it was an advantage to Europe to have a central, conservative power like Germany to preserve peace

ENGLAND

NOTES FROM LONDON

LONDON March 13.—Mr Phelps, American minister, will present Mr Frederick C Penfield, United States vice consul-general, at the levee of the Prince of Wales on Monday next.

Mr Henry Villard is in London

A cabinet council was held to-day. The main topic under discussion was the Irish question The consultation lasted three hours.

Three thousand unemployed workingmen held a meeting at Hackney to-day Red flags were displayed and inflammatory speeches were made by Champion and other socialist leaders A large force of police, mounted and on foot, was present to preserve order

Unemployed workingmen of Manchester also held a meeting to-day for the purpose of making arrangements for a great labor demonstration which it is proposed to hold on Monday next.

It is said that W. D. Howells once worked in a mill Some of the flour still survives in his rhetoric —Burlington Free Press.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T COLEMAN & CO Agts. San Francisco.

GLASS SHADES & STANDS
For Wax Work Flowers

HAMMERED BRASS & NICKLE TRAYS
Found and Square

Rochester Lamps
Equal to [illegible] the market,
Also the safe and [illegible]

Large variety PAINTED TOILET SETS.

Haviland's French China, for Decorating & Hand-Painting.

CHAS. HEGELE & CO.
53 and 55 Front st Kamm Block.

[illegible]'S [illegible]S

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced [illegible] 44 Murray St. N Y

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York

All that science and skill
Could [illegible] make Benson's Capcine Plaster the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] possible to [illegible] [illegible] diseas [illegible] the [illegible] physicians [illegible] outspoken preference of the intelligent public. They are prompt, powerful, clean and certain. There are no others. [illegible] Refuse imitations styled "Capsicin" [illegible] Reputable druggists only. The "Three Seals" trade mark on the genuine and the word "Capcine" cut in the center of the plaster.

Of Confidence

AYER'S Sarsaparilla [illegible] parts of the world, [illegible] cacy as the best blood [illegible] to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA [illegible] genuine Honduras [illegible] base, and its powers are [illegible] the extracts of Yellow Dock [illegible] linga, the Iodides of [illegible] Iron, and other potent [illegible]

IS your blood vitiated by [illegible] of the digestive and [illegible] tions? is it tainted by [illegible] does it contain the poison of [illegible] or Contagious Disease?

THE leading physicians of [illegible] States, who know the [illegible] of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA [illegible] nothing else so good for [illegible] tion of the blood [illegible] pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this [illegible] possible for a person [illegible] corrupted blood to attain [illegible] and prevent transmission [illegible] structive taint to posterity.

THOROUGHLY effective [illegible] include not only the [illegible] ruption from the blood, [illegible] ment and the strengthening [illegible] vital organs.

RELIABLE witnesses, all [illegible] world, testify [illegible] work is better accomplished [illegible] SARSAPARILLA than by [illegible]

BLOOD that is corrupted [illegible] case is made pure, and [illegible] weakened through diminution [illegible] red corpuscles is made [illegible] AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING the blood [illegible] up the system [illegible] time in serious cases, but [illegible] be derived from the use of [illegible] SARSAPARILLA more speedily [illegible] from anything else.

MEDICINE for which like [illegible] falsely claimed, [illegible] dant in the market, under [illegible] but the only preparation [illegible] the test of time, and proved [illegible] the world's confidence, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell,
Sold by all druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

BANKS.

THE Portland National [illegible]
Transacts a General Banking [illegible]
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check, [illegible]
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco [illegible]
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable [illegible]
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, [illegible] and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID
GEN RUFUS INGALLS
D F SHERMAN.

L. L. HAWKINS, President. W. K. SMITH, Vice President.
Ainsworth National [illegible]
OF PORTLAND—cor. [illegible]
(Designated UNITED STATES [illegible])
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING [illegible]
Exchange bought and sold on all the [illegible] in Europe. Also, facilities for [illegible]
Collections made on favorable [illegible] points, Highest market rates [illegible]
Safe Deposit Department [illegible]
Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

R. S. WALLACE, President. A. A. McCULLY, Vice Pres't.
Capital National [illegible]
OF SALEM, OREGON.
Transacts a General Banking Business. [illegible] Superior facilities for making Collections [illegible] Marion and Polk counties.

FRANK DEKUM, President. W. K. SMITH [illegible]
The Portland Savings [illegible]
OF PORTLAND, OR.
PAYS INTEREST ON [illegible]
DIRECTORS:
D F Thompson, W. K. Smith,
Sol. Hirsch, C. A. Dolph,
E. J Jeffery, R. M. Wade,
Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham,
S. W. cor. Second and Washington [illegible]

First National [illegible]
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent [illegible] the United States.
President...
Vice President...
Cashier...
Assistant Cashier
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued [illegible] and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC [illegible] sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, [illegible] on aha, San Francisco, and the principal [illegible] Northwest.
SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in [illegible] London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, [illegible] Kong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms [illegible] cessible points.

London and San Francisco [illegible]
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve.... [illegible]
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st, [illegible]
This Bank transacts a General Banking [illegible] change business, makes loans, discounts [illegible] sues commercial and traveler's credits [illegible] any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First [illegible]
W. MacKENZIE, [illegible]

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers
Transact a General Banking [illegible]
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits [illegible]
COLLECTIONS made at all [illegible] terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued [illegible] and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC [illegible] FERS sold on New York, Boston, [illegible] Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco [illegible] points in Oregon, Washington, [illegible] British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, [illegible] fort and Hongkong.

OREGON & WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings [illegible]
61 First street, Portland, [illegible]
Rates of Interest on [illegible]
Three months [illegible]
Six months, [illegible]
Nine months, [illegible]
One Year [illegible]
LOANED ON MORTGAGE
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.
CORRESPONDENCE
is solicited, and every information [illegible] amination will be furnished by [illegible]
WILLIAM REID, [illegible]

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL [illegible]

VAN B DeLASHMUTT, President. JUDGE W. [illegible]
SAM J. GORMAN, Cashier.
Metropolitan Savings [illegible]
Transacts a General Banking Business.
[illegible] on deposits as follows
On 3 months certificates [illegible]
On 6 months certificates [illegible]
On 12 months certificates [illegible]
Directors:
Judge W W Thayer, [illegible]
Judge E. D Shattuck, [illegible]
Sylvester Farrell, [illegible]
Hon. Fiel Williams, [illegible]
Van B. DeLashmutt, [illegible]
C. H Dodd

Willamette Savings [illegible]
OF PORTLAND, OR.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING [illegible]
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check [illegible]
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco [illegible]
MAKES COLLECTIONS on [illegible]
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME [illegible]
Directors:
President, James Steel; Vice President [illegible] son Cashier, L. A. MacDonald [illegible] Hoyt J F Watson, J. K. Gill, [illegible]

Bank of British Columbia
Incorporated by Royal [illegible]
Paid-up Capital and Reserve [illegible]
Head Office, 28 Cornhill [illegible]
Branches—Portland, [illegible]
This Bank transacts a general [illegible] change business. [illegible] Commercial Credits [illegible] current account [illegible] tificate.